



# ***Daily Report***

---

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-173  
Thursday  
6 September 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-173

### CONTENTS

6 September 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Somalia

Siad Approves Prime Minister's Cabinet Nominees [Mogadishu Radio] .....	1
Madar Seen as Opening to SNM [AFP] .....	1
Two Dead, Several Injured From Mogadishu Bomb [AFP] .....	1

##### Tanzania

* Paper Rejects Minister Diria's Press Criticism [FAMILY MIRROR Jul] .....	1
--	---

##### Uganda

Reportage on Museveni Visits to Egypt, France [cross-reference] .....	3
---	---

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

President Calls for 'Stability' Before Reform [SAPA] .....	4
De Klerk at the Orange Free State NP Congress .....	4
Details Demands for Political System [SAPA] .....	4
Invites 'All Parties' To Talk [SAPA] .....	5
Discusses Constitutional Referendum [SAPA] .....	5
Minister Vlok Discusses Alleged Police Violence [Johannesburg TV] .....	5
Discusses Police Performance [SAPA] .....	6
New Laws Seek Impartiality [Johannesburg Radio] .....	7
Viljoen Rejects Concept of Interim Administration [SAPA] .....	7
Official Challenges Mandela To Prove Allegations [SAPA] .....	7
ANC Meets Government Delegation in Pretoria [SAPA] .....	8
National Party Congress Activities Detailed [SAPA] .....	8
Buthlezi on Violence, Meeting With Mandela [Johannesburg International] .....	9
ANC-PAC To Prevent Crossroads Violence [SAPA] .....	10
Dutch MP Delegation Arrives; Meetings Held [SAPA] .....	10
Police Bar Media From 'Certain' Unrest Areas [SAPA] .....	11
DP Expresses Views On Security Legislation [Johannesburg Radio] .....	11
Police, Trade Union Trade Charges on Shootings [SAPA] .....	11
Three Reported Dead in Renewed Soweto Fighting [SAPA] .....	12

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### Angola

Concern Over SA Warships' Presence in Zaire [Luanda Radio] .....	13
Nigerian Envoy Comments on Peace Negotiations [ANGOP] .....	13
CSFR Ready To Strengthen Foreign Relations [Luanda Radio] .....	13
UNITA Commentary Views Peace Negotiations [KUP] .....	13

##### Mauritius

* Hindu Community To Support MSM/MMM [LE MAURICIEN 25 Jul] .....	14
* Boodhoo Vows To Resist Berenger as President [LE MAURICIEN 23 Jul] .....	15

* GWF Qualifies Acceptance of MSM/MMM Alliance [L'EXPRESS 27 Jul]	16
* Unions Demand Referendum on Move for 'Republic' [LE MAURICIEN 23 Jul]	16
* Parties Unite Against MMM/MSM Coalition [LE MAURICIEN 29 Jul]	17
* Sectors To Receive Aid Under Lome IV Named [LE MAURICIEN 21 Jul]	17

#### Zambia

Prime Minister Defends 'Tight Credit' Policy [Lusaka Radio]	18
Citizens March To Support Multiparty System [Lusaka Radio]	18

#### Zimbabwe

Radio Says Reports of 'Demise' 'Exaggerated' [Radio Truth]	18
Increase in Fuel Prices Seriously Affects Economy [Radio Truth]	19

### WEST AFRICA

#### Ghana

Rawlings, Jawara Meet 'Behind Closed Doors' [Accra Radio]	20
Aid Items Donated For Liberian Refugees, Others [Accra Radio]	20

#### Ivory Coast

Security Forces Disperse Opposition Demonstration [AFP]	20
'Jobless and Idle Persons' [Abidjan Radio]	20
France Grants Loans Under Structural Adjustment [Abidjan Radio]	20
Commentary on 'Type of Peace' for Liberia [FRATERNITE MATIN 5 Sep]	21

#### Liberia

Airport Reportedly on Doe-Taylor 'Dividing Line' [London International]	21
Downtown Monrovia Said Under ECOMOG Control [London International]	22
Nigerian Embassy 'Sacked,' Diplomat Held Hostage [AFP]	22

#### Nigeria

'Foreign Reports' Dismissed on ECOMOG Losses [PANA]	23
AFRC Retires Nonmember Generals, Admirals [AFP]	23
Oil Production Increase To Remain Indefinitely [AFP]	23
Iraqi Envoy Talks on 'Reclamation' of Kuwait [PANA]	23
* World Bank Support on Debt Deals Reported [London AFRICA ANALYSIS 20 Jul]	24
* Party Executives' Disqualification Criticized [THE GUARDIAN 21 Jul]	24
* Nation To Spend \$7 Billion for Oil Target [NEW NIGERIAN 1 Aug]	25

#### Senegal

Armed Forces Minister on Troop Dispatch to Gulf [Dakar Radio]	26
* Perks of PS Hierarchy Examined, Deplored [SUD HEBDO 19 Jul]	26
* Infighting, Fraud in Run-Up to PS Congress [WAL FADJRI 29 Jun-5 Jul]	27
* Social Peace Threatened by Host of Ills [WAL FADJRI 8-15 Jun]	29
* Phosphate Deal With Iran; More Trade Proposed [LE SOLEIL 25 Jun]	30

## Somalia

### Siad Approves Prime Minister's Cabinet Nominees

*EA0509141690 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1400 GMT 4 Sep 90*

[All portfolios as heard]

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre this afternoon approved the names of the new cabinet presented to him by the SDR prime minister, Comrade Mohamed Hawadle Madar as follows:

First Deputy Premier and Minister of Treasury and Finance	Dr. Abdirahman Jama Barre
Second Deputy Premier and Minister of the Interior	Dr. Abdiqasim Salad Hassan
Minister of:	
Justice and Religious Affairs	Abdullahi Osobleh Siad
Foreign Affairs	Ahmed Mohamed Adan Qaybeh
Defense	Hussein Abdirahman Mattan
Agriculture	Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein
Juba Valley Development and Planning	Abdirahman Abdulle Osman Shukch
Air, Land, and Sea Transport	Abdullahi Mohamoud Hira
Education and National Guidance	Abdullahi Mohamed Mireh
Culture and Higher Education	Ahmed Habib Ahmed
Information, National Guidance, and Tourism	Dahir Farah Afey
Livestock Development, Forestry, and Range	Abdirahman Jama Mohamed
Sports, Labor, and Social Affairs	Dr. Mohamed Sheikh Osman Jawareh
Fisheries and Maritime Resources	Mohamed Said Mohamed
Posts and Telecommunications	Abukar Hassan Weheliye
Works and Housing	Mohamed Said Hirsi Morgan
Commerce	Bashir Farah Kahiyeh
Industry	Yusuf Ali Noor
Mineral and Water Resources	Alrazak Ali Elmi
Health	Mohamed Sheikh Ali Munassar
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs	Mohamed Ali Hamud
Minister at the Presidency	Mireh Awareh Jama
Minister at the Presidency	Abdullahi Ahmed Adow
Minister at the Presidency	Ahmed Jama Abdullah Jangali

### Madar Seen as Opening to SNM

*AB0509151090 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT  
5 Sep 80*

[Text] Mogadishu, Sep 5 (AFP)—Somalia's new Prime Minister Mohamed Hawadle Madar, whose appointment was hailed as a gesture to northern-based rebels, on

Tuesday [4 Sep] presented a cabinet with few innovations. The only real surprise was the return of President Mohamed Siad Barre's half brother Abdirahman Jama Barre who becomes deputy premier and takes over the finance portfolio. Mr. Jama Barre was foreign minister up to January 9 when the president sacked the government headed at the time by Mohamed Ali Samantar for "incompetence." Mr. Barre was dropped in Mr. Samantar's next government set up on February 15 and which was dissolved on Monday.

In the new government, Hussein Abdirahman Mattan keeps the defence portfolio but former interior minister Abdulkadir Haji Mohamed is being replaced by Abdiqasim Salad Hassan, who also makes a comeback.

The choice of Mr. Madar was widely hailed as an opening to rebels of the Somali National Movement (SNM) which has been fighting the Barre regime in northern Somalia since May 1988. Mr. Madar belongs to the Issaq clan which provides the bulk of SNM guerrillas.

The government change comes ahead of a referendum planned for October 31 on whether to introduce multi-party politics in Somalia where President Siad Barre has been in power for more than 20 years. The president has embarked on a programme of political reforms with the declared aim of holding free legislative elections on February 1, 1991.

### Two Dead, Several Injured From Mogadishu Bomb

*AB0609105090 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT  
6 Sep 90*

[Text] Mogadishu, Sept 6 (AFP)—At least two people were killed and several others injured when an explosion ripped through the central post office in the capital of Somalia as it opened Thursday [6 Sep] morning, official sources said.

The explosion, heard for several kilometers (miles) around, partially damaged the building. It was not immediately known if the minister of post and telecommunications, Abukar Hassan Weheliye, was in his third-floor office in the building at the time. The building was surrounded by security forces.

## Tanzania

### \* Paper Rejects Minister Diria's Press Criticism

*90AF0548A Dar es Salaam FAMILY MIRROR  
in English Jul 90 pp 1-2*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 27th 1990. Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Ambassador Ahmed Hassan Diria meets the newly elected Executive Committee of the Tanzania Journalists Association (TAJA) and cautions journalists "against abuse of press freedom by acting irresponsibly and unprofessionally" (*Daily News*) 28/06/90). Two recent articles published in the *Family Mirror* are singled out as displaying "enormous



lack of professionalism." Journalists were urged to be objective, to operate under the Constitution, and not to abuse democracy.

We of the *Family Mirror* thank the Minister of Information for making a special mention of our modest publication, and for raising the vital issue of press freedom which we take this opportunity to comment on.

In Tanzania until recently the press and information services were state monopolies. The *Daily* and *Sunday News*, *Uhuru* etc were and continue to be part and parcel of the ideological state apparatus. Broadly, their role is to support the existing power structure by presenting readers with selective information and commentary flattering to or at least not directly critical of the existing ruling class.

### **Publish and Be Damned**

In the last two or three years a private sector press has sprung up consisting of papers like *Business Times*, *Family Mirror*, and *Fahari*. The new free press does not form part of the ideological state apparatus and is not officially constrained to say nice things about Party and Government. Nevertheless, for strategic and practical purposes the "free press" exercises self-censorship in its news coverage and commentary. Our new-found press freedom would soon disappear if we were to publish all we know about the goings on in the country's corridors of power. It also has to be said that some of us in the private sector do not want to alienate ourselves too much from the big potato of state because of the possible loss of patronage which telling too much of the truth might entail. For the moment the private press shows signs of challenging the status quo, but is careful not to provoke the backlash of the state by going too far too quickly.

It is very interesting, therefore, to hear Minister Diria accusing us of "unprofessional behaviour, abusing democracy, and lack of objectivity" for publishing one article critical of the city Council and Mayor, and, in our last edition, an open letter to the President. Why should Ambassador Diria get so upset? Is the Mayor of Dar es Salaam above criticism? What "facts and figures" does he require from us to assure our "objectivity"? If we count the potholes and piles of festering garbage littering our streets, will he then be convinced that the Hon. Mayor has a case to answer?

And have we not been challenged to discuss multiparty politics by Mwalimu himself? Are we allowed to discuss multiparty politics provided we say nothing bad about CCM? Surely not: Mwalimu has opened the floodgate by roundly castigating CCM for its proven incompetence and inability to spearhead development. Does the Minister disapprove of Mwalimu's expressed opinion? Is Mwalimu the only commentator allowed to say disparaging things about CHAMA?

### **Unprofessional Behaviour**

Journalism is a noble profession. In real democracies, journalists have uncovered stories which have led to the resignation of presidents, prime ministers and their senior advisors. For so doing they are rewarded with prestigious prizes. Without a free press there can be no democracy. We take "professionalism" to mean the fearless pursuit of the truth in order to inform the citizenry of what is going on.

Those who have been chosen to carry the burden of leadership should be under permanent scrutiny to see that they are not abusing the privileges of power. That includes the Mayor of Dar es Salaam, the Minister of Information and, why not?, the President of the United Republic himself. If we sometimes fall short of reporting the whole truth it is out of simple fear that the heavy hand of the state will come down on us and carry us away. Have you heard of detention?

### **Abusing Democracy**

Just how do our articles abuse democracy? The abuse of democracy lies in not publishing or suppressing the truth which citizens need to know. Ambassador Diria comes close to abusing democracy by condemning our modest contributions to the new political debate in the country, which has come as a breath of fresh air after decades of stifled public opinion. *Daily News* reports on sensitive issues are routinely screened before publication and information is rarely presented which could be embarrassing to the state or senior officials.

In our next edition we intend to publish a summary of the recent events on the Hill. Our concern is to put the record straight on certain fundamental issues of academic and press freedom. We hope nobody accuses us of "abusing democracy" by presenting these issues in a more balanced way than the official press has done to-date.

### **Objectivity**

In politics and journalism objectivity is as rare as a Dar road without a pothole. Along with the term "scientific", it should be banned from the vocabulary of observers of the public scene, who are swayed by prejudice, emotion, ignorance and self-interest much more than by any so-called "objectivity." Ambassador Diria knows objectivity when he sees it, and he doesn't see it in the *Family Mirror*. If objectivity consists of expressing unconditional support for Party and Government on all major issues then we plead guilty to lack of objectivity.

When asked by a group of visiting journalists recently what was at the heart of Tanzania's current crisis Diria loyally wheeled out the well known war with Idi Amin, drought, the breakup of the East African Community and all the other excuses we are used to and fed up with hearing. Was it objectivity or the fact that he has to defend the State which prevented him from mentioning a few more interesting and convincing home-grown

causes of our never ending national decline? Did those journalists go home and tell their readers the boring official line, or did they tell them the truth? Did they write that Dar es Salaam is a major health hazard and that the Mayor of the City has been told to resign by a surprisingly outspoken and courageous local newspaper?

#### **Upholding the Constitution**

Ambassador Diria's democratic instincts may have been blunted by too many years of diplomatic immunity. He has taken it upon himself to define objectivity, democracy and professionalism on our behalf, for which we thank him. We promise the Minister that in future we will respect democracy by continuing to reveal to our readers instances of corruption and abuse of authority by government officials and Party cadres, as recommended by President Mwinyi. We further promise that we will be professional in putting the public interest above sectional interests in our reporting of public affairs. We will report developments in and continue to comment on the multiparty debate, as recommended by Mwalimu Nyerere. We further promise to support the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, and especially the clause which states in party (III), 18. (1).

Subject to the laws of the land, every person is entitled to freedom of opinion and expression; that is to say, the right to freely hold and express opinions and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and freedom from interference with his correspondence.

For reasons discussed above, however, we do not promise to be "objective," since only Gods and supermen manage to rise above their own limited and subjective world views.

#### **Uganda**

##### **Reportage on Museveni Visits to Egypt, France**

WA0609122090

For reportage on the visit by President Yoweri Museveni to Egypt and France, including reports on his talks with President Mubarak, Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi, and President Mitterrand, see the Egypt section of the 5 September Near East & South Asia and the International Affairs section of the 6 September Western Europe DAILY REPORTs and subsequent issues.

**President Calls for 'Stability' Before Reform**

*MB0609102390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0942 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 6 SAPA—The negotiation process between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] may be delayed because of the violence, but the negotiations will continue to take place, the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, said on Thursday [6 Sep].

Addressing a group of foreign and local pressmen before a meeting with a Dutch MP delegation, Mr de Klerk said it was important that obstacles had to be cleared away. The government, he added, would do whatever was necessary to maintain law and order in a fair way. The police were used in a supportive role to maintain stability.

"There can be no real reform before stability," he said.

It was an unfair accusation that the South African Police were on the side of Inkatha, Mr de Klerk stressed. He said the deputy-president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, was regularly in contact with him and the government.

"After the Sebokeng shootings on Tuesday, Mr Mandela and the minister of law and order had in-depth discussions."

Mr de Klerk said the security forces were impartial and the government would like to see "that Inkatha and the ANC speak to each other."

Asked whether he would visit the Netherlands next month, Mr de Klerk said he was giving the invitation "favourable consideration." The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van den Broek, said on Wednesday that Mr de Klerk had been invited to visit the Netherlands in October. Mr van den Broek said the steps taken by Mr de Klerk since February had encouraged the Dutch Government and given it hope that there could be new and stronger ties between the Netherlands and South Africa.

The dutch delegation consisting of seven members from the standing Committee for Foreign Affairs from the Second Chamber of the States General, will also meet with the minister of education and training, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the minister of finance, Mr Barend de Plessis, on Thursday. According to a spokesman from the Dutch Embassy, the delegation would also meet the deputy-president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg.

The members of the delegation are: Mr Harry Aarts from the Christian Democratic Appeal and leader of the group, Mr Jaap de Hoop Scheffer (CDA), Mr Maarten van Traa from the Labour Party (PVDA), Mrs Josephine Verspaget (PVDA), Mr Frans Weisglas from the Liberal Party, Mr Doeke Eisma from the Democrats '66 and Mrs A C van Es from the Pacifist Socialist Party.

**De Klerk at the Orange Free State NP Congress****Details, Demands for Political System**

*MB0509111890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1049 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 5 SAPA—The country was irreversibly on the way to a new South Africa free of all forms of statutory discrimination, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Wednesday [5 Sep].

Addressing the [Orange] Free State congress of the National Party [NP], he said the NP would not agree to any system in which the basic rights of any minority, like the whites, were negated. Further minimum conditions which would have to be met before the NP would approve a new constitutional system were:

- The security forces of the new South Africa would have to be managed and manned properly. A professional and well-trained Defence Force and police force, which were not subject to political expediency, presented the best guarantee for the maintenance of a safe environment in which everyone could work and live in freedom;
- There would have to be built-in guarantees and mechanisms which would prevent South Africa from falling into a one-party state or being delivered into the hands of an irrational dictator;
- A bill of rights would have to be entrenched;
- There would have to be regular elections in South Africa, with any government having a limited life-span;
- The economic system would have to remain based on the "healthy principles" of the free market and private initiative;
- The new South Africa would have to be one nation, enriched by the most beautiful elements from a rich diversity of people who had come to the country from all parts of the world;
- There had to be an independent judiciary; and
- The political system of the new South Africa would have to provide for leaders subscribing to these values to be represented in governmental organs.

President de Klerk said the government and the National Party were convinced that these and other attributes would make of the new South Africa a safe, fair and prosperous land for all its people. The elimination of discrimination would also have to be the result of an orderly process.



### Invites 'All Parties' To Talk

MB0509114290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1112 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 5 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, on Wednesday [5 Sep] extended a public invitation to all parties and movements who were not yet talking to the government, to do so now.

Addressing the [Orange] Free State congress of the National Party [NP], he said the invitation applied to the Conservative Party [CP], all other parliamentary opposition parties and extra-parliamentary parties and groupings, no matter how small.

"Now is the time to rise above petty differences," Mr. de Klerk said. Instead of emphasising negative matters and breaking up NP meetings, the CP should "come and talk to us." Mr. de Klerk was given a standing ovation at the end of his speech.

### Discusses Constitutional Referendum

MB0509113490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1052 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 5 SAPA—The government would return to the drawing board if it lost a referendum on the new constitutional proposals, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Wednesday [5 Sep].

"Our promise to the voters is that we will not carry on with a plan that has been rejected by the majority in a referendum. If we lose, we will go back to the drawing board for a new plan to bring the irreversible situation to its conclusion," Mr de Klerk told the [Orange] Free State National Party congress.

Mr de Klerk was responding to a delegate quoting Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party—HNP] leader, Mr Jaap Marais, saying it would be meaningless to hold a referendum after the negotiations had been completed.

"The HNP has been totally destroyed in the previous two general elections and Mr Marais now finds himself in the company of organisations from which he always distanced himself. I have always stood up for Mr Marais as a man who believed in democracy. I am sorry for him, because he has now become impoverished by these organisations and I call on him to distance himself from these radicals," said Mr de Klerk.

Mr de Klerk said South Africa would never again return to a pattern of racism and discrimination.

"A momentum has begun which is making the negotiation process irreversible. We will not turn back, nor will we be stopped at giving every South African a say in decision-making," said Mr de Klerk.

### Minister Vlok Discusses Alleged Police Violence

MB0509110290 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1848 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Interview on alleged police bias with Adriaan Vlok, minister of law and order, by Linda van Tilburgh, South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Vlok] We reject all the allegations and the accusations as unfounded. We view any allegation of violence and partiality in a serious light, and when such an allegation is made, we are prepared to allow this to be investigated by senior police officers of the detective branch, who are not part of the division against whom the allegations are made. It is indeed an absurd allegation that we are fanning the violence and that we are partial in this situation, for this partiality would result in violence. The violence currently experienced in the country results in policemen having to work 16 to 18 hours a day.

It does not make any sense for the police to encourage or cause this type of violence. In this situation we are really acting as an impartial arbitrator, and I would like to tell you that if it was not for the police presence in black townships, in these particular circumstances, if we were not there and if we had not acted as we actually did, then not only 500 people would have died but literally thousands would have died. The police did their best to keep the warring factions apart and we have adequate evidence to prove this. We have evidence on video in which the policemen have risked their lives to keep people apart, people trying to kill each other. So, we realize that from time to time incidents may occur in which policemen have acted outside regulations and that policemen contravened the laws of the country. But to accuse the entire police force of being responsible for the violence, for the killing of people, and to accuse them of partiality is unjust and unfair to the police.

[Van Tilburgh] Mr. Vlok, you told us this evening that the police do not encourage violence and that the police are impartial in the unrest situation.

[Vlok] We will investigate every shred of evidence against the police. We will leave no stone unturned during these investigations, and the people making the allegations should be aware that we will ask them to substantiate their allegations, because, you know, we want to establish the truth. This is why we are here. We are after the truth. We want to bring the truth to light.

[Van Tilburgh] I think you have already mentioned that, but what is actually being done to punish police offenders?

[Vlok] If we discover that a policeman has contravened the laws of the nation, that policeman will appear in court and be charged based on evidence gathered by policemen. We are not trying to hide anything. There are policemen in jails today based on evidence produced in court by



policemen after thorough investigation. If we find that a policeman has contravened departmental guidelines, then departmental action is taken against that policeman. A board will meet to determine the nature of the offense, and departmental action is also taken against the policeman. The perspective we should gain is that it is the minority who commit certain offenses on occasion. I believe that 99.9 percent of this large South African Police force who are involved in difficult situations on a daily basis, policemen who handle 2 million charges annually, are excellent policemen who serve the people of this country in an excellent manner. We should see it in that perspective: that they are a minority, and that from time to time they do things intentionally; in other cases they commit actions as a result of difficult circumstances. Action is taken against these policemen, but we should also be thankful for the thousands of policemen doing excellent work.

[Van Tilburgh] After all these allegations, it is clear that some blacks do not trust the police. In your view, how can this trust in the police be restored?

[Vlok] This is very important to us but we should also mention that there is an orchestrated attempt against the South African Police, an attempt to tarnish our image and to destroy the acceptance of the police, not only by blacks but by the South African public. We can only do our work when we have the support of the communities. Therefore, it is of cardinal importance to us to gain the support of the South African community. We are busy with a very big, imaginative program which will involve going into the black townships with honest intentions to win the support of blacks. We believe that our image and our acceptability by the average black person is not that bad because these people ask us for help, and they receive it. There are several occasions in which we have saved lives, where we have helped people, where we went out of our way to help them. We believe that a person who alleges that the police acted wrongly should produce his evidence. This is fair and reasonable. Therefore, the one who alleges must prove. We are fighting this false perception created against us, and on the other hand we are moving into black townships using different methods.

The regional commissioner of Soweto held a function one evening in which he invited all community leaders, and we told them about the involvement of the South African Police with the ordinary people. We will propagate this very strongly in the days ahead. We are determined to reach the ordinary man in the street to prove to him that we want to serve him.

[Van Tilburgh] Minister, the police are also accused of fanning the violence in order to thwart the peace initiatives. Is that true?

[Vlok] I reject that allegation with all the contempt it deserves. The South African Police really wants to perform its primary task in this country, which is to prevent and solve crime, in order to ensure a safe and peaceful life for the people.

So it would be shortsighted, and I really cannot imagine the South African Police, or any of its members, trying to fan the violence. But should that happen, and we were to discover it, I would like to give the assurance that strong actions would be taken against such a policeman. But we, that is the force in its entirety, wholeheartedly support the peace initiatives in the country, the reform measures being taken, which would simplify our task so that we can fulfill our primary role in a future South African society.

[Van Tilburgh] You mentioned the hours which policemen, for example, are working in black townships. How many casualties have the police suffered so far in unrest areas?

[Vlok] It is really very frightening. If we look at the statistics, more than 40 policemen have been murdered this year, not only in ordinary action against crime; policemen have been murdered by radicals who attacked them with hand grenades. More than 400 police houses have been destroyed. More than 1,000 policemen have been injured in attacks with hand grenades, AK-47's, et cetera. About 2,000 police vehicles have been destroyed in these attacks.

So, from this perspective, the policemen really find themselves under extreme pressure from radicals and terrorists with their own objectives, people launching attacks on members of the South African Police—and also, we have found, on their families.

[Van Tilburgh] You denied today that the police force as such was fanning violence, that it is biased, et cetera. Would you say there is a planned attempt to discredit the police?

[Vlok] Absolutely. There is a planned, deliberate and coordinated attempt to discredit the South African Police. And this is very interesting: It started last year. In the second half of last year, we had allegations of hit squads operating within the ranks of the police. We are still awaiting the report of the Harms Commission in this respect.

This year, when the peace initiatives were already underway, with the whole-hearted support of the police [changes thought] remember, at the moment we are cooperating fully with the African National Congress, from the highest to the lowest level. We are working with them to create peace structures. So it makes no sense to allege that the police would try and sabotage this process.

### Discusses Police Performance

MB0509122090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0847 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 5 SAPA—The government had never intended hampering the actions of the police against radicals, whether from the left or right, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Wednesday [5 Sep] morning.

Replying to a motion at the [Orange] Free State congress of the National Party, that the SAP's [South African Police] powers in this regard should not be curbed, he

said the recent arrest of members of the SA Communist Party allegedly connected with Operation Vula, and arrests of far-rightists, was proof of the police's impartiality in the maintenance of law and order and the striving for peace in South Africa.

Referring to intimidation, he said a stricter new law to curb this was being drawn up and would be introduced in next year's parliamentary session.

A delegate voiced concern about the provocation of the police by radicals, and, although conceding that there should be strict control by senior officers at such scenes, he wondered whether the police's hands should not be "slightly loosened."

Replying to another motion expressing concern at right-wing groups arming themselves and wanting to take over law and order, Mr Vlok said the SAP could not allow any groupings or individuals to take the law into their own hands.

#### **New Laws Seek Impartiality**

*MB0509123390 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, says that tough legislation is being considered to prevent policemen from becoming members of registered political parties and to stop intimidation.

Speaking at the congress [National Party's Orange Free State congress in Bloemfontein], he said that the measures were necessary to ensure that the police carried out their duties impartially. If intimidation were [as heard] not stopped, it would break the will of the people and plunge the country into chaos and misery.

#### **Viljoen Rejects Concept of Interim Administration**

*MB0509122890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0938 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 5 SAPA—The government totally rejected the concept of an interim administration while constitutional negotiations were in process, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Bloemfontein on Wednesday [5 Sep].

"South Africa is a sovereign country with a legal government and this must remain in place while negotiations take place," he told the [Orange] Free State National Party congress. The government was willing to negotiate with all, but the responsibility of managing South Africa must remain with the government. South Africa wanted to reform, but in an orderly manner. The government also had no intention of nullifying the independent states as they were sovereign.

"Some of the leaders have indicated that they wanted to reassess their constitutional status. Because they are sovereign, their status cannot be changed unilaterally but

only through negotiation. The individual patterns developed in these states during their years of independence must also be taken into consideration. Some of these states have military governments. We would also like to ensure that when we negotiate with these states, their leaders are representative."

These states could possibly be included in a new federal system or become part of the second-tier government system. "Any changes, however, must be subject to negotiation."

Dr Viljoen emphasised that emphasis had to move away from concepts based solely on race or colour. "The argument that the Group Areas Act is essential to protect community life is not true. There was an Afrikaner community life before this law. We cannot depend on laws, but each community's life must come from inner convictions."

The Population Registration Act, which was presently also based on race and colour, was statutorily prescribed. "We are prepared to negotiate that definitions are defined in such a way that they are acceptable to all and are not based on race. Open groups will mean the exercising of rights as South Africans. The Population Registration Act will disappear together with the present constitution and will be replaced in a new constitution with definitions not based on race or colour," Dr Viljoen pointed out. The minister added that a bill of rights would not only protect individual rights, but group values as well.

#### **Official Challenges Mandela To Prove Allegations**

*MB0509163090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1620 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 5 SAPA—Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan on Wednesday [5 Sep] night challenged ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela to substantiate information he had regarding the SADF [South African Defense Force] shooting incident at Sebokeng on Tuesday by "making it available to the official inquiries." Gen Malan said the Defence Force had convened a board of inquiry and that a police investigation was underway.

He said it appeared from reports that Mr. Mandela had condemned the SADF prematurely and had even found it guilty on the grounds of untested information.

He blamed "leftwing radicals" for the violence in Reef townships the past few weeks, saying it was an attempt to create a negative atmosphere in the country. Gen Malan said the untested information on which Mr. Mandela had based his statements would cloud his judgement and in all probability not pass the test as to what had really happened.

"A man of Mr. Mandela's standing who readily accuses the SADF of recklessness will surely be able to substantiate his claim. All this should happen expediently and before his next overseas trip."

Gen Malan said he found Mr. Mandela's remarks regarding the nature of Defence Force training out of place in any event.

"It is tantamount to interference in affairs in which he has no business," said Gen Malan.

"The Defence Force acts in all situations according to a specific doctrine, as was the case during the incident."

The functions of the SADF in black residential areas were to act in support of the police, to be impartial and to keep factions from each other's throats. The SADF's "enemies" in this situation were violence, anarchy and intimidation, not the residents or population who desired protection.

Gen Malan condemned the last few weeks' "senseless violence" in the strongest terms. A situation had arisen in the townships in which much was said but very little done.

"I have taken note and I am increasingly concerned over the tendency and relative ease with which the security forces are blamed for the violence. A realistic glance at the Sebokeng incident would reveal that it took place while one group was marching on another with evil intent. The Defence Force and the SAP [South African Police] are repeatedly called upon to intervene in such situations and, while endangering their own lives and under provocation, prevent human slaughter. At the same time black leaders, who don't seem to be able to manage the conflict, conveniently transfer the blame to the security forces."

The black leadership corps in South Africa should realise their presence in these conflict areas was essential to bring about calm.

"If they don't do it, the wisdom of Solomon is not needed to realise that a disaster is imminent in certain of these areas. Blaming the security forces evades the issue of addressing the essence of the causes of the conflict. In terms of security considerations, it is time for reflection and responsible action."

#### **ANC Meets Government Delegation in Pretoria**

*MB0609094690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0801 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 6 SAPA—An apparently diminished ANC [African National Congress] delegation is meeting with a government working group in Pretoria on Thursday [6 Sep] to discuss questions relating to the ANC's suspension of its armed actions.

Reporters saw only [ANC intelligence chief] Jacob Zuma, ANC information chief Pallo Jordan and Mathew Phoso arrive at the police headquarters on Thursday morning for talks with the government delegation. The meeting is expected to continue into the afternoon. The working group decided on Wednesday there would be no media conference or statement on its deliberations.

It is believed that John Ntshangula, ANC foreign affairs director Thabo Mbeki, MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] Commander Joe Modise, and MK Chief of Staff Chris Hani participated in a previous meeting.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has since revoked Hani's indemnity from prosecution, and it could not be established from the ANC offices in Johannesburg on Thursday whether the other three ANC office bearers were still members of the group.

In terms of the Pretoria Minute, the two groups are to report back to the government and the ANC by September 15.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0917 GMT on 6 September carries a similar report, this time identifying the ANC representatives as Jacob Zuma, Mathew Phoso, and John Ntshangula, and noting the government delegation is headed by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok]

#### **National Party Congress Activities Detailed**

*MB0509172090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1713 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 5 SAPA—The National Party [NP] continued on its roll towards open party membership on Tuesday [4 Sep] when the second provincial congress—that of the Orange Free State—gave the green light for this move.

Unlike the Natal congress, where the decision was unanimously acclaimed, there were "two or three" dissenting votes at Bloemfontein.

The [Orange] Free State, however, wasted no time in amending its constitution. It was announced that, during the closed discussion session, the province's constitution had also been amended to provide for open membership. Several senior party members repeatedly stressed the urgency with which changes had to be brought about as opportunities were passing by.



A positive atmosphere prevailed at the 2-day congress that the vision, to build a better future for all South Africans, should be realised. Stress was also laid on the economic situation.

Dr. Kraai van Niekerk, minister of agricultural development, bluntly told farmers their problems would not be solved until the economy improved. He emphasised it was pointless, as in the past, to continue giving subsidies. If an attempt was made to try and cure the symptoms while ignoring the disease, this would provide an artificial cure. "The aid must be of such a nature that the present problems are resolved or else we will land in a bigger mess later on." The reason for the relatively low demand for agricultural products was due to the high unemployment rate.

An interesting aspect of the congress was a resolution, from the Viljoenskroon constituency, that "all discriminatory laws be removed from the statute book as soon as possible."

In his address on Wednesday morning, the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said the government could remove discriminatory legislation but it was unable to change the hearts of people. He said all forms of discrimination had to go.

Apart from the Land Act and the Group Areas Act, which would receive attention during next year's parliamentary session, the cabinet was dealing with "loose bits" of discriminatory legislation and "we should soon reach a point where all statutory discrimination will be removed. South Africa will never again return to a pattern of racism and discrimination."

Another law which is to be amended during the next parliamentary session is that alluding to intimidation. The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said the present law "did not work very well" and work was in progress to formulate a "strict new law." He said the time had come to stop intimidation.

"The SAP [South African Police] cannot do this on its own nor only with a law. People must stand up and refuse to be intimidated otherwise the will and spirit of the people is going to be drained."

Mr. Vlok stressed it was untrue to say that the SAP's hands were tied and the force was unable to deal with radicals. Replying to a resolution dealing with force members participating in party politics, Mr. Vlok said it was in South Africa's interest that policemen were removed from the party political arena. "We are losing good men from the force and from the reserves because of this, but this is a price we have to pay."

As at Natal, the tone for the congress was set by the introductory address by Mr. Kobie Coetsee, minister of justice and leader of the National Party in the Orange Free State. He said the question of bringing harmony to

South Africa was one of the most fundamental issues the National Party had to face since the establishment of the party in 1912.

This theme was echoed by the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, at the public meeting which officially opened the congress. He said the country was entering the last decade of the century in the same manner in which it had started—it was a moment of truth in which negotiations were taking place for a new future for South Africa.

Mr. du Plessis sharply rebuked a rowdy group of about 50 Conservative Party supporters who started heckling soon after he started speaking.

"Not one of those rowdies had the opportunity to negotiate about the colour of his skin. They have also got to realise that a future cannot be built on discrimination. It must be built on a sound economy, and for that you need brains, not mouth."

The two remaining NP congresses, those of the Cape and Transvaal, are to be held next month. These two are also expected to give the go-ahead for open party membership after which a federal congress will have to be held.

#### **Buthelezi on Violence, Meeting With Mandela**

*MB0509150690 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 5 Aug 90*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The president of the Inkatha Freedom Party of South Africa and the chief minister of the South African national state of kwaZulu, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has repeated his call for a public meeting with ANC [African National Congress] deputy president, Nelson Mandela. Dr. Buthelezi said such a meeting had become necessary following the failed attempts by both organizations to end the violence in Natal and in the Johannesburg area.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] My view is that it would be a major contribution towards the diffusion of violence. It would be a major contribution because we must take into account the fact that he himself called for people, all people, whether Inkatha or ANC, to throw their weapons into the sea. He made that impassioned plea but it was not heeded, and I myself have gone to these places, especially in Natal-kwaZulu, appealing, and it has not really been effective. But I think that the symbolism of the two of us standing together would be a major contribution towards the diffusion of the violence. I think that the more people feel that we are at variance or that we are trading off, you know (?virtuals), the more the (?fires) of violence could be stopped.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr. Buthelezi added that the most recent indications made him believe that Mr. Mandela was not interested in a public meeting with him.



[Buthelezi] Well, I must confess that I have been very, very distressed to see some of the things that Dr. Mandela has said about me in Zambia, and it seems to me that he has no intention of holding a meeting with me, and I cannot force myself on Dr. Mandela. I can't do that. I mean, I've called many, many times. I've written a letter to him just delivered by hand and so on, but I mean, there's a limit to what one can do, because clearly, he has stated that he is not willing to see me, saying that, you know, I'm a person who likes to see the blood of other people flow. Also, I saw on CNN, while I was overseas—I couldn't believe my eyes—that, at a funeral in Kagiso where top officials of ANC, such as Mr. Sisulu and Mr. Nzo were present, there was a big placard, written: Buthelezi is a murderer. I cannot see, gentleman, how, I mean—the lawyers use these reasonable men—how any reasonable man can say that the violence can abate while these things are taking place.

[Reporter] Dr. Buthelezi also expressed his great concern with the renewed violence in the Johannesburg area.

[Buthelezi] The violence, as such, is something that has distressed me very much, because as I have repeatedly said, there is nothing for Inkatha to gain in the violence. We have pursued nonviolent solutions for this country for many, many years and we have been vilified and attacked, because we were distracting from the struggle, distracting from the struggle by following nonviolence, and therefore, it is to me very tragic if there has been another eruption of violence because, just before I left for overseas, a meeting was set up, in fact, which I could have attended as well, in Durban, between the king of the Zulus and the president of the Transkei, in his capacity of paramount chief of western Pondoland and other chiefs, both in kwaZulu and others, with the intention of trying to do whatever can be done to defuse the violence. So, I am distressed to hear that it has erupted again in my absence. I am very sad to hear that.

[Reporter] Asked to comment on the statement by President F.W. de Klerk, that the hostel system was the main reason for the violence in the townships, Dr. Buthelezi pointed out that the real reason went much deeper.

[Buthelezi] We must deal with the violence, the issues, because, the hostel as such, to make it an issue, to me seems farcical. In the sense that, you know, there are many of our people who are squatters in Soweto and other places, even in Durban. In Durban we have a population of 1.7 million squatters, more than the (formal) population of Durban. Now, those are people who have nowhere [as heard], who have families. Most of those in the hostels, of course, are people who are there without their families. Now one must condemn that system. But, actually, we must think of our priorities right, you know, because, I think the priority are [as heard] people, some of them who are listed in the townships, who applied for houses now for decades without getting houses. I think the priority are people who are in the squatter areas also with families who have nowhere to stay. [end recording]

\*Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party and kwaZulu Chief Minister, addressing a press conference in Johannesburg shortly after his arrival from Poland.

#### ANC-PAC To Prevent Crossroads Violence

MB0509122790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1027 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Cape Town Sept 5 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have pledged to prevent a repeat of the Transvaal violence in Crossroads, it was reported in Cape Town on Wednesday [5 Sep].

The pledge has been accompanied by a PAC call for calm and restraint following reports of renewed fighting between opposing factions in the squatter settlement. Nine shacks were torched on Tuesday.

The PAC wanted peace among "Africans" and would not encourage members to attack rival groups, PAC spokeswoman Ms. Patricia de Lille said in Cape Town on Tuesday. She added, however, that "at the same time, our members cannot stand still if they are being attacked." She appealed for calm on both sides because "we don't want a repetition of the violence of 1987."

ANC spokeswoman Ms. Cheryl Carolus said her organization had begun educating people and the movement hoped the process "will also draw in the PAC because we want to take measures to prevent what's happening in the Transvaal from spreading to the western Cape."

"We want people to avoid falling into the trap of thinking this is a fight between the ANC and PAC—it's the continuation of old disputes and fights," she said.

The cause of the conflict appears to be a power struggle between supporters of Mr. Jeffrey Nongwe and Crossroads mayor Mr. Johnson Ngxobongwana, according to the PAC's Ms. De Lille.

#### Dutch MP Delegation Arrives; Meetings Held

MB0509203090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1939 GMT 5 Sep 90

[By Iteke Turkstra]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 5 SAPA—All the South Africans with whom the delegation of Dutch MPs [members of Parliament] met on Wednesday [5 Sep] trusted the State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk, but were against the lifting of sanctions.

Mr. Harry Aarts, the leader of the delegation that arrived in South Africa on Tuesday, said at a press briefing on Wednesday that a characteristic term heard from the South African leaders was "political reform."

The political reform in South Africa would never be realised unless the hearts and minds of the people were

in it. "So many whites are afraid of losing their privileges if there is to be equal rights for everyone."

Mr. Aarts said the delegation also found that most of the leaders were afraid of the South African Communist Party. "I think it is because of the sudden popularity of Mr. Joe Slovo and it is an unnecessary fear."

Democratic Party [DP] co-leader Dr. Zach de Beer told the delegation the DP was against sanctions in principle, but could see why people in Europe would not easily lift sanctions before some clear changes took place in South Africa. Mr. Aarts said Dr. de Beer had also said it would help Mr. de Klerk if sanctions were lifted at a later stage.

The delegation believed the United Democratic Front [UDF] had a more social role to play in South Africa. The UDF did not want sanctions to be lifted at present, but was not against South African sport and culture being allowed in other parts of the world again. "The changing in South Africa must be profound and irreversible," the UDF told the delegation. Referring to the recent violence in black townships, he said the UDF believed Inkatha and the security forces were mainly responsible.

The SA [South African] Council of Churches had told the delegation they were against sanctions being lifted. "I got the impression that they trust Mr. de Klerk," Mr. Aarts said.

However the question was now if Mr. de Klerk wanted to continue with his reform and whether he was able to do so. Representatives of human rights organisations were "very pessimistic," Mr. Aarts said.

The delegation met representatives from the Human Rights Commission, the Lawyers for Human Rights and the Five Freedoms Forum. "It is not about Mr. de Klerk they are pessimistic but the... system of apartheid that has to be changed into a real democratic system."

The delegation also met the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht. "He (Dr. Treurnicht) cannot see himself in a situation where the privileges of the white are to be abolished," Mr. Aarts said. Dr. Treurnicht had said they would not use violence except in an "extreme" situation, Mr. Aarts added.

The delegation will meet different cabinet ministers including Mr. de Klerk on Thursday.

#### **Police Bar Media From 'Certain' Unrest Areas**

*MB0509141690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1353 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 5 SAPA—The police confirmed on Wednesday [5 Sep] officers were again barring the media from certain areas of unrest.

Police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman, stressing reporters were not necessarily entirely barred from covering unrest situations, said in Johannesburg this was

being done because groups of people were inclined to "give a show" when they noticed photographers.

He added police on the scene of unrest situations judged situations on an individual basis, and were empowered to order reporters to leave if it was deemed their presence would worsen a given scenario.

He added police were empowered to order the media away from scenes of unrest in terms of the unrest regulations promulgated on August 24. Capt Opperman said media representatives were also requested to leave scenes of unrest for their own safety. The necessity for this had been underscored by an incident in Sebokeng on Tuesday when a SAPA reporter's vehicle was stoned, overturned and set alight.

Capt Opperman said the police had no choice but order reporters to leave an unrest scene in individual cases, even though Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe gave an undertaking on August 24 that the media would not be barred from scenes of unrest as long as they did not interfere with police activities.

#### **DP Expresses Views On Security Legislation**

*MB0609063790 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 90*

[Text]The Democratic Party [DP] says the rights and security of South Africans should be guaranteed by adequate, effective and well-disciplined police and defense forces working within clearly defined parameters.

The party's spokesman on justice, Mr. Dave Dalling, has presented his party's views on security legislation in response to an invitation to do so contained in the Pretoria Minute.

Mr. Dalling said the DP believed the rights of individuals were best protected by the rule of law, meaning that no-one should be deprived of his liberty unless charged and convicted in an ordinary court of law. The party opposed bannings and restrictions, and also condemned terrorism and violence. It believed everyone should have the right to live in freedom, with a minimum of state interference.

#### **Police, Trade Union Trade Charges on Shootings**

*MB0509193090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1925 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 5 SAPA—Inkatha "vigilantes" supported by balaclava-clad whites burst into a Sebokeng hostel on Tuesday [4 Sep] morning, killing 19 people instantly, claimed Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] Secretary Zwelinzima Vavi. This shooting was a prelude to later violence which left 11 dead, Mr. Vavi said at a Johannesburg news conference on Wednesday.

SA Police [SAP] Liaison Officer Col Frans Malherbe said on Wednesday night police were investigating two allegations: that people were kidnapped and murdered inside the hostel; and that people from outside the hostel attacked hostel inmates and killed them. There was no confirmed death toll as yet with regard to these allegations.

Mr. Vavi said the arrival of the SA Defence Force [SADF] at the Sebokeng hostel was inspired by a desire to rescue Inkatha "vigilantes" trapped inside the hostel. It was alleged that these men, supported by balaclava-clad whites, burst into the hostel early on Tuesday morning, killing 19 people instantly.

Residents trapped the alleged attackers inside the hostel and police then summoned SADF troops to rescue them, he claimed. Vaal Civic Association member Ernest Sotsu stated that within minutes of their arrival the troops "shot at the unarmed people." Mr. Sotsu said he was one of those people.

The authorities have confirmed that SADF troops shot and killed 11 people in Sebokeng on Tuesday in a confrontation with a 5,000-strong crowd. Asked again about the incident on Wednesday, Col Malherbe referred to video footage of crowds armed with stones and petrol bombs.

Mr. Vavi told journalists at the COSATU presser that Col Malherbe was lying in this regard. Col Malherbe in turn has reiterated he could prove the police version of the violence which, he said, was based on SAP on-the-spot reports and on other sources.

COSATU found the sequence of the events disturbing and the appointment of a security inquiry into the shooting unacceptable, said the federation's spokesman, Mr. Neil Coleman.

Prior to the shooting, he claimed, police ended their patrols on the perimeter of the hostel, and unilaterally postponed a meeting scheduled for August 30 to restore peace in the area.

Col Malherbe denied categorically that patrols were ended. He said he had no information with regard to the meeting. Mr. Coleman called for a mechanism through which police could be dealt with in the event of misconduct.

### **Three Reported Dead in Renewed Soweto Fighting**

*MB0609080890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0759 GMT 6 SEP 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—Three people were reported killed and another hacked and wounded early Thursday [6 Sep] morning in Soweto as the fighting that ravaged the Witwatersrand for the past two weeks resurfaced in the township. Police could not immediately confirm any violence.

Eyewitnesses said the dead lay with gaping wounds at Soweto's Ikwezi Station, and were apparently killed in early morning fighting in the area. At Merafe station, commuters waiting to catch an early morning Johannesburg-bound train fled the area as an axe-wielding attacker hacked and wounded a man, the eyewitnesses said.

A group of youths heavily armed with stones and crude weapons allegedly attacked Merafe hostel inmates in the early morning, they added. The inmates, also heavily armed with knobkerries and crude weapons, emerged from the hostel and a pitched battle ensued on an open lot outside. There were no other incidents reported.

African National Congress [ANC] chief of publicity and information, Mr Pallo Jordan, meanwhile, said ANC deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela, accompanied by senior ANC members, left for Soweto's trouble-spots on Thursday morning.



## Angola

### Concern Over SA Warships' Presence in Zaire

MB0609103690 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Two South African [SA] warships are expected to dock at Matadi Port in the Republic of Zaire today. Official sources told the Angolan News Agency that the presence of the two SA warships in Zairian territorial waters is a matter of concern for the Angolan Government [words indistinct] Angolan border from where UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppets have been infiltrating war materiel and carrying out terrorist actions.

The Angolan authorities's concern over the presence of South African warships in Matadi is justifiable in view of facilities that Zaire accords to UNITA, enabling it to launch selective attacks on economic and civilian targets, as well as carry out acts of pure banditry in northern Angola.

### Nigerian Envoy Comments on Peace Negotiations

MB0509204890 Luanda ANGOP in English  
1930 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Luanda, 4 Sept (ANGOP)—Peace can rapidly be achieved in Angola only if there is a mutual trust between the two conflicting parties and without any foreign interference, the Nigerian ambassador to Angola, Gabriel Akunwafor said.

The most important is mutual trust and flexibility between the two parties involved in the conflict. Gabriel Akunwafor told ANGOP Tuesday [4 Sep].

He described U.S. attitudes as "incorrect," adding that these do not contribute to a peaceful settlement of the conflict but only protect the interests of the republicans and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Gabriel Akunwafor reiterated his country's wish to see the ending of the 15-year-old war in Angola and expressed wishes that cooperation between Nigeria and Angola will be boosted in the benefit of both peoples.

### CSFR Ready To Strengthen Foreign Relations

MB0509174490 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister (Vera Bradoskava) has said in Prague that her government is ready to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola.

The Czechoslovak official said this at a meeting she held with Angolan Deputy Education Minister Francisca do Espirito Santo with whom she discussed bilateral relations, particularly cadre training.

(Bradoskava) pointed out that her country will not tolerate racist behavior carried out by neo-Nazi elements known as shaven heads. She noted that these groups' behavior does not honor the Czechoslovak people and government.

### UNITA Commentary Views Peace Negotiations

MB0509133090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to  
Southern and Central Africa 0900 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Commentary: "Diversion is Over: The United States of America Supports UNITA's Genuine Theses for Peace."]

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday September 4 ..... [dateline as received]—Some confusion reigned within international public opinion on ways leading to peace in Angola. The negotiations between the two belligerent parties in Angola, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, or if we would like, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], were not producing the expected fruits because the Luanda authorities were only interested in using the formality of negotiations for propagandistic ends, concentrating all its lobby and arsenal, estimated at millions and millions of dollars, on the United States of America, in order to try and block material, political and financial aid to UNITA. Not only that, they did not participate in the negotiations in a dignified, realistic and thoughtful way and always wanted to impose into confusion their totalitarian, anti-democratic and one-party theses.

Round after round of negotiations, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola sought to present new demands, always expecting political concessions from the UNITA side without having taken a single step in the direction of the other belligerent party's proposals, which are those defended by UNITA.

Surprisingly, but in truth, taking into account the style of negotiations with totalitarian regimes, the fact was expected, new demands appeared such as that of the ceasefire without a political context, without principles for the 15-year-old war in Angola, which has an essentially political fundamental basis. In 1975, war broke out in Angola because the MPLA rejected the diplomatic game, supporting itself with Cuban invasion forces and a whole series of foreign contingents in the service of Soviet hegemonism. Necessarily, the men, women and children belonging to a country with honour and dignity had to take up arms in order to save the destiny of all the people.

If today there is talk of possibility of ending the war, it must be admitted as an accepted and fundamental principle, the question of the holding of free and fair general elections, internationally controlled, with a scheduled date for a reasonable and rapid time so that the Angolan people exchange their instruments of armed struggle with the vote at the polls.



Who can stop the war in Angola? Only Angolans who are at war, mutually recognising each other in an unambiguous and official way, while at the same time, they guarantee, through various political-judicial instruments, an entire movement so that the country can restart its journey toward progress, national reconciliation and serious and dignified governing with responsibility. No progress in the debate over Angola's future can be imagined in the confusion of initiative projects and [words indistinct] responsibility under the cover of a false law which would like to take legislative decisions from bodies illegally constituted and without any support from the Angolan People.

There is need to take a stand now. It is within such a noble and dignified context that we laud the stand taken by his excellency Jeffrey Davidow, [principal] deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs of the United States State Department, for having stated through the Voice of America, his government's firm position. As far as the United States of America is concerned, the Luanda authorities are inflexible and are not negotiating with the aim of obtaining positive results, but are simply trying to confuse the whole negotiations process with successive unrealistic demands.

The United States will continue to provide effective and appropriate support to UNITA until such time that national reconciliation has been achieved in Angola, stressed Ambassador Davidow.

What would become of democratic forces in the world if totalitarian groups in power were to win support in democratic countries in order to block the democratic process. This is what the Government of the People's Republic of Angola [words indistinct] of solving the war in Angola. It wanted to acquire the cease-fire without principles, cut-off aid to UNITA and then afterwards never more talk about of a truly democratic process. If this were to happen, it would be a great disaster for the future of peoples. We demand multiparty democracy and immediate free, fair and open elections from the MPLA.

Let all of us, democratic peoples of the world, including we the courageous Angolan people, ensure that we make 1990 [as received] the year of an ordered, realistic cease-fire within the context of acceptable political principles. Let us make 1991 the year of free, fair and multiparty elections in Angola. Let us get rid of tyranny in Angola. We should not only complain about the situation in Angola. We should change the government in Luanda so that all Angolan reconcile.

To you the American people and the government of President Bush, our sincere gratitude.

Angolans, UNITA militants, the time is ours, the time is for multiparty democracy in Angola. We should not accept the Luanda regime's dilatory tactics. Democracy will win in Angola and has to win. All of us Angolans, all of us UNITA militants, will secure more successes for the Angolan people, united around our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro

Savimbi, the guarantor of national unity, dignity and honour for the Angolan people.

Free, fair, multiparty and international verified elections now.

UNITA now—forward. UNITA now—Cohesion. UNITA now—quickly.

## Mauritius

### \* Hindu Community To Support MSM/MMM

90AF0530A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
25 Jul 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Dharmanand Dhoocharika: "Ramburn Says MSM/MMM Alliance No Threat to Hindu Community"]

[Text] "The Hindu community is not in any way threatened by the signing of the MSM/MMM [Mauritius Socialist Movement-Mauritian Militant Movement] accord, contrary to the propaganda being spread by certain individuals. We do not challenge the view that the position of president can be filled by anyone from any ethnic group. Today there is a consensus within the Hindu community that power should be shared with the ethnic minorities. Because Mauritius is a multiracial country, its economic development since independence has depended on the efforts of all the various communities. We are against any kind of divisiveness, and we are working for the consolidation of national unity. We are not ethnic chauvinists." This was how Mr. Suresh Ramburn, secretary [general] of the "Mauritius Sanathan Dharma Temples Federation" [MSDTF] as well as secretary of the "Hindu Council," reacted to the MSM/MMM alliance.

The MSDTF believes a non-Hindu can be chosen to fill the position of prime minister or president, as long as he respects religious freedom.

Members of the Hindu Council met in Port Louis after the signing of an MSM/MMM accord to consider the latest political developments. Questioned by LE MAURICIEN yesterday and this morning, Mr. Ramburn said several members of the Hindu Council favor giving full support to Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth.

"We had a meeting with the members of the various religious and socio-cultural associations, and we decided to support the prime minister, for two principal reasons: first, to consolidate national unity and protect the government in place. We have a vision of a modern and prosperous Mauritius where all communities live in perfect harmony. After thorough reflection we decided to support the prime minister in his efforts to consolidate national unity," Mr. Ramburn told us.

The MSDTF believes the Hindu community must "work for stability and social peace."

"We have an enlightened prime minister who has proven his political maturity and wisdom. He has always been loyal to the people," he said. The MSDTF secretary general this morning strongly condemned the "caste-based" campaign being waged by some individuals in the rural areas.

"We are against any exploitation of the Hindu community. The various 'establishments' [preceding word in English] are on the lookout for politicians who curry support among Hindus only to betray their interests later on. In times of crisis, we sometimes see certain politicians who come hat in hand to the Hindu community to beg for its support in the general elections. We are not interested in the political class, but we do have something to say when it comes to the future of the country," Mr. Ramburn added.

The MSDTF says it is against conservatism and casteism in the Hindu religion.

"The Vedic scriptures clearly say any human being can become a servant of God and society if he has the requisite character and qualifications." The MSDTF secretary general also had harsh words for a PT [Labor Party] deputy who he claims is trying to balkanize the Hindu community.

"Hinduism today needs to grow. It needs to develop further. The politicians should stop dreaming. At election time they always remember there is a Hindu community. After the elections, they forget there is such a thing. Mr. Ramburn added, I ask myself, how many politicians really have Hinduism's interests at heart?"

Turning to the problems engendered by caste prejudice, Mr. Ramburn said that "if the Hindu community wants to consolidate its unity, it must abolish the caste system. A man cannot be judged on the basis of his membership in a particular caste or ethnic group. Any man's value should be recognized, if he respects his neighbor and works for a perfect social harmony," Ramburn said.

"The MSDTF secretary general will meet this week with the head of government and other Hindu leaders.

#### \* Boodhoo Vows To Resist Berenger as President

90AF0530B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
23 Jul 90 p 7

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche: "Boodhoo Says Berenger Must Be Stopped From Becoming President"]

[Text] The leader of the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], Mr. Harish Boodhoo, has given a clear indication of the line he plans to take in the campaign against the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] and MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement], declaring he will do everything in his power to stop Mr. Paul Berenger from becoming the

president of Mauritius. "If anyone can do it, we can. Harish Boodhoo can stop him from becoming president."

He said the nation's first president must have "a clean record" and Mr. Paul Berenger does not meet that standard. He accused Berenger of sabotaging plans to make Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam the first president of the republic, undermined the nation's economy, and testified against Sir Gaetan Duval in courtroom proceedings at Flacq, of being sentenced to pay fines on a number of occasions, and of paying friendly visits to countries governed by military or totalitarian regimes.

Mr. Boodhoo's rally on Saturday also featured an appeal to the Labor Party [PT] not to take PSM support for granted. He said that in his opinion he was the best man for the prime ministership. However, he agreed to step back in favor of Dr. Navin Ramgoolam. He said that Sir Gaetan Duval should be the deputy prime minister, with definite responsibilities. He also said he has no intention of dissolving the PSM.

Mr. Boodhoo spoke out strongly against Sir Anerood Jugnauth, who in his opinion is "an unstable and destructive person," because he was not prepared to work with Mr. Boodhoo, Duval, or SSB [Sir Satcam Boolell]. He has called for elections to be held on 20 October, even though he admits it is impossible to hold elections every 2 years.

The PSM leader called on Mr. Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo and Dr. B. Ghurburrun to "pull out before it is too late" and not to forget that two former deputy prime ministers, he himself and Duval, were put in prison.

He also appealed to Mr. Jayen Cuttaree to stop this "marriage between a rabbit and a cat." In both the MSM and the MMM, according to Boodhoo, "the gladiators are preparing to defend democracy." He said that to defend democracy "you need people with clean hands, not dirty hands."

Mr. Boodhoo also recounted the story of an old and slightly deaf Muslim farmer who referred to the prime minister as "Ayoop" Jugnauth.

Finally, he accused Dr. Prem Nababsing—who admitted he had been negotiating with Sir Anerood Jugnauth for the last two years—of being an accomplice to Jugnauth in all the latter's unpopular decisions. He asked whether the MSM was not forced to go into an alliance with the MMM because it was vulnerable to the threat of various scandals that have not yet come to light. He also said that if the PT-PSM-CAM-PSM [Labor Party-Mauritian Social Democratic Party-Muslim Action Committee-Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance wins, he will demand creation of a commission of inquiry to look into the Plessey affair.

**\* GWF Qualifies Acceptance of MSM/MMM Alliance**

90AF0530C Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French  
27 Jul 90 p 5

[Article: "GWF Will Not Give Unconditional Support to MSM/MMM Alliance"]

[Text] The General Workers Federation [GWF] approves plans by the Mauritius Socialist Movement/Mauritian Militant Movement [MSM/MMM] to make Mauritius a republic. However, it insists that the new constitution preserve the democratic rights of the working class, make political affairs more transparent, and permit the unseating of any deputy found guilty of fraud or corruption.

The MMM-affiliated labor federation nevertheless refused to make any statement regarding the role of its ex-president, Mr. Gaetan Pillay, in putting together this alliance, preferring to let history be the judge.

The GWF also demands that the new constitution allow Creole to be spoken in parliament, along with English and French.

In a communique released Thursday and signed by Yousouf Sooklall, vice president, and Farouk Auchaybar, secretary, the GWF "notes with bitterness that whenever a political event gives rise to debate, certain opportunistic politicians bring up the communal bogeyman in order to influence the political decision."

The federation foresees a re-coalescence of the political forces that in 1970-71 were responsible for the Industrial Relations Act and the Public Order Act, as well as the state of emergency, noting that "this period was a black and sad page in the history of democracy."

The GWF also said it has no intention of giving the MSM/MMM alliance a blank check, adding that it will not make any concessions in its program or philosophy. It wants to see a new alliance of organized labor to combat the mounting threat of communalism and draw up a list of working class demands.

**\* Unions Demand Referendum on Move for 'Republic'**

90AF0532A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
23 Jul 90 p 7

[Article by Dharmanand Dhoocharika: "FSSC Demands Referendum"]

[Text] The Mauritius Labor Congress [MLC], a trade union confederation with some 50,000 members employed in such areas as the private sector (including the sugar industry), the free zone, and the port, has come out against the proposal to make Mauritius a republic. The MLC's president, Mr. Chand Bhagirutty, threatens to send his people into the streets this week unless the government backs off.

"We think the current system is quite satisfactory, because it guarantees the preservation of democracy. The constitution as it stands today is a deterrent against any coup d'etat," Mr. Bhagirutty told LE MAURICIEN this morning in the presence of other labor officials.

Also, the Federation of Civil Service Trade Unions [FSSC] described itself as concerned about any constitutional modification to make Mauritius a republic.

"We think any constitutional amendment to make Mauritius a republic should first be submitted to the whole populace in a referendum," said Francis Supparayen, acting president of the FSSC, and Ramduth Jagoo, secretary.

"There is no reason for Mauritius to rush into this thing. We have many social and economic problems that need to be managed. It is pointless for people to lose sleep over such a proposal. The workers have begun to be afraid of this idea. I myself am greatly concerned for our country's future," Mr. Bhagirutty said.

The two biggest trade union federations in the country, namely the FSSC and MLC, believe great caution must be observed in any possible modification of certain parts of the constitution.

"Events in Africa show us how democratic principles can be flouted. Mauritius, a multiracial country, cannot afford to run the risk of a coup. Thus in our judgment the current system is better, inasmuch as it helps preserve human rights and democracy," Mr. Bhagirutty said.

This morning the MLC president called on members of parliament on both sides of the chamber to block any bid to modify the constitution "to make some politician happy."

"The Mauritian people love their freedom, peace, and democracy. We are against any plan to make the country a republic. By keeping our constitution, Dr. Ramgoolam was protecting our people against coups. Our inexperienced politicians should learn from Ramgoolam's example. We are in favor of preserving the constitution. One cannot just suddenly change a functioning democratic system which has proven its worth from the time Mauritius won its independence," Mr. Bhagirutty said.

For its part the FSSC considers that the establishment of a republic is too important a matter to be done without consulting the people. "It is in the national interest, as well as the best interests of whoever becomes president, to get such a plan endorsed by the key sectors of Mauritian society. Let us recall that a legislative bill to make Mauritius a republic on the Indian model has already been rejected by parliament. We find it strange that the same members of parliament are now coming back to propose the same plan without any changes. It would be immoral for the politicians to modify the constitution to make Mauritius a republic without the consent of the people," Mr. Supparayen and Mr. Jagoo concluded.



**\* Parties Unite Against MMM/MSM Coalition**

90AF0532B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
29 Jul 90 p 6

[Article: Three-Sided General Elections"]

[Text] The Progressive Militant Force [FMP], a political creation of the FPU [United Popular Federation] and the OMT/FNAS [Workers Militant Organization/National Anti-Sufferance Front], convoked its party militants in a general assembly this morning to define its strategy in view of the new political situation created by the MSM/MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritius Socialist Movement] alliance. Two of the four recommendations to the assembly made by the joint FMP-OMT/FNAS steering committee concern unification of the two movements into one organization, which would become a "workers' vanguard party." The unified organization would participate in the upcoming general elections by running candidates in those districts where the working class is most active. The FMP and OMT/FNAS expect this strategy will succeed in getting out the Left's message and building a new party.

In a communique released to the press, Mr. Jack Bizlall of the FMP and Rajoo Sooriah of the OMT/FNAS said their movements have noted that the accord between the MMM and MSM excludes Rodrigues, makes the MSM the major partner in the alliance, envisages turning the country into a republic, and is primarily aimed at putting the government into the hands of those two parties.

According to the FMP and OMT/FNAS, the MMM/MSM program contains no new economic proposals that would help the masses. "This accord contains no specific language regarding such issues as the rehiring of laid-off trade union leaders, revocation of repressive legislation, or payment of a 30-percent wage compensation. The accord gives the current prime minister unilateral authority to set the date for elections and requires the MMM to keep quiet about everything."

According to the FMP and OMT/FNAS, workers are divided over the MMM/MSM alliance. Having fought and completely defeated the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] and PT [Labor Party] in 1982, they are today in a position to pass judgment on those who provoked the schism in the MMM in 1982 as well as those who have been governing the country to the detriment of the masses.

The FMP and OMT/FNAS noted that the MMM made an agreement behind the back of its central committee, without the approval of its delegate assembly, a ploy they term "anti-democratic" and "conspiratorial."

According to the FMP-OMT/FNAS, the MMM/MSM accord was also reached in an atmosphere of considerable confusion, with the PT continuing to participate in the governing coalition.

Politically speaking, the FMP and OMT/FNAS believe nothing has changed.

They said the current MSM/PT alliance and the MMM "have a majority that they could use to do such things as turn the country into a republic, revoke the IRA [Industrial Relations Act] and the POA [Public Order Act], and rehire the discharged workers. The FMP and OMT/FNAS wish to point out that parliament has not been dissolved, and the MSM/PT and MMM/MSM have a unique opportunity to show their sincerity. The FMP and OMT/FNAS maintain that ultimately there is nothing to prevent the MMM/MSM/PT from forming a national unity government, as the MMM has proposed, to continue the current policy."

According to a communique signed by Bizlall and Sooriah, the FMP and OMT/FNAS will categorically denounce the MSM as a rightist party, as well as its actions since 1982. The three unified movements will also denounce the MMM's opportunism, its tactical alliance with the PMSD during the 1989 by-election, its proposed alliance with the PT, the nature of its alliance with the MSM, and its sharp rightward swing toward capitalism and imperialism.

The militants of the FMP, the OMT, and the FNAS meeting this morning at Rose-Hill will also commit themselves to mobilize their resources to oppose the political alliance between the PMSD and PT (along with the CAM [Muslim Action Committee], the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], and several leaders of the TTM [Tamil Telegu Marathi Movement]). The PMSD alliance, according to the FMP and OMT/FNAS, is "an extreme right-wing coalition that has been opposed ever since 1969 because of its antiworker, pro-imperialist, procapitalist position and its close ties to the South African regime."

**\* Sectors To Receive Aid Under Lome IV Named**

90AF0531A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
21 Jul 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Leon Baya: "Port Louis and Brussels Reach Agreement on Four Sectors"]

[Text] Agriculture, environment, training, and infrastructure are the four sectors that will benefit from aid provided by the European Development Fund [EDF] under the Lome IV convention. A planning program to this effect was finalized yesterday at a working meeting between a delegation headed by Finance Minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo and a European Communities Commission delegation led by Mr. Philippe Soubestre.

According to the finance minister, who is also the national EDF coordinator, agriculture will get the lion's share of EDF-7 aid funds, which will total 34 million ECU's [European Currency Units], or about 650 million rupees. High-priority projects in this sector include the prime minister's "de-rocking scheme" and irrigation of fields in the western and southern regions.



Projects in other sectors concern waste treatment, construction of a highway connecting Pamplémousses and Grand-Baie, and vocational training to help ensure the success of the second phase of Mauritius's industrial development plan.

The chancellor of the exchequer and Mr. Soubestre said they were pleased with the tenor of the discussions, which unfolded, according to the head of the European delegation, "in an extremely agreeable atmosphere." The two sides had the opportunity to "share their concerns" and agreed to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that any problems that may arise during the program's implementation are ironed out as quickly as possible.

Asked to give his opinion about the Mauritian Government's sectoral priorities, Mr. Soubestre said he would have no problem subscribing to such a program. "Agriculture is a traditional pillar of our cooperation; the environment is a matter of intense concern to the commission; training is a humanitarian aspect of cooperation, and it gives development a social dimension," he said. Mr. Soubestre also said he was pleased by the Mauritian decision to emphasize major projects. Activity under Lome III was too fragmented, he indicated, adding that "we have laid the groundwork for a solid cooperation in Lome IV."

In addition to the planning program for Mauritius, the two delegations reviewed various regional projects. The European mission indicated that in the very near future Brussels would inform the countries of the region how much aid money will be allocated to cooperation between the countries in the southwest Indian Ocean region and—in Mauritius's case—those in the PTA [Preferential Trade Area].

Dr. Beergoonath Ghurburrin, minister for planning and economic development, who is also acting president of the Indian Ocean Commission [COI], said the regional cooperation agenda covers (among other things) promotion of tourism, telecommunications training, expansion of the tuna industry, fruit fly eradication, and economic relations with the PTA.

During the talks, Brussels expressed hope that another meeting could be held early next year with the COI ministerial committee to put the cooperation structures on a more solid footing.

Mr. Soubestre also said Mauritius can present a structural adjustment assistance request, but "it will have to convince the commission that such aid is necessary."

### **Zambia**

#### **Prime Minister Defends 'Tight Credit' Policy**

*MB0509201090 Lusaka Domestic Service  
in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] The prime minister, General Malimba Masheke, has defended the government's tight credit policy saying

they were not intended to cripple the banking industry but to reduce inflation. He said before the measures were taken, the national economy suffered excessive liquidity which led to three digit inflation rates.

Comrade Masheke was speaking when he officially opened the Zambia National Commercial Managers' Conference in Livingstone. He praised the bank for establishing [words indistinct] program in which it gives out loans to small-scale farmers. He however voiced concern over the low deposit levels at the bank branches throughout the country, saying this was not compatible with the bank's established practice.

#### **Citizens March To Support Multiparty System**

*MB0509184290 Lusaka Domestic Service  
in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Hundreds of Lusaka residents this morning took to the streets in support of the reintroduction of the multiparty system of government. They marched from the southend of Cairo Road to Kasie House where they were addressed by the chairman of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy Mr. Arthur Awina.

Addressing the crowd, Mr. Awina thanked them for their support and urged them to turn up for the second national rally to be held in Lusaka this Saturday. This will be the second rally organized by the movement. The first was held in Kabwe last month.

### **Zimbabwe**

#### **Radio Says Reports of 'Demise' 'Exaggerated'**

*MB0509201690 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English  
to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Following erroneous press reports of his demise, a well known humanist once responded: "I wish to assure you that the reports of my death are exaggerated." We site this quotation in reference to an item in the last issue of the ruling party's weekly newspaper, THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, which stated that Radio Truth had gone off the air. This is obviously due to a misunderstanding concerning the lead item in our broadcasts on 16 August. It referred to a report on the historic [Word indistinct] in the ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front] Politburo, in which the majority of members were said to have expressed support for the retention of our [word indistinct] party democracy.

We remarked that this created a new and (?exciting climate) in the radio world, and would allow us to change [word indistinct] in our news presentation. We understand that the thrust of the Politburo debate, although subsequently challenged by the [word indistinct] spokesman, [words indistinct] correct our views on the substantial proportion of the leadership in our ruling party.

[Word indistinct] to Dr. Chidzero's promise of a liberated economy, and the [word indistinct] of a greater measure of press freedom, we determined that our country was on the threshold of a new era, which we would do all in our power to promote.

In view of the new and enlightened policies that seemed to be taking shape in the ruling party, it may be considered that this station has served its purpose and achieved its principle objectives. In those circumstances we may decide of our own volition to cease the broadcasts under the title of Radio Truth.

[Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 Sep 90 p 1 carries the following: "In a major move to mend diplomatic fences, South Africa has silenced the propaganda broadcasts it had been beaming into Zimbabwe through the clandestine radio station named Radio Truth.

The broadcasts, believed to have come from a transmitter somewhere in the Transvaal, are known to have caused much irritation to the Zimbabwe government."

#### **Increase in Fuel Prices Seriously Affects Economy**

*MB0609113390 (Clandestine) Radio Truth  
in English to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Zimbabweans have been hit by an unpleasant, though not unexpected price shock. Energy Minister

Herbert Ushewokunze announced essential increases in the prices of all types of fuel, except illuminating paraffin. Blend petrol and diesel have gone up by 45 percent, jet air remissioned fuel by 65 percent, [word indistinct] gas by 13 percent and liquid petroleum gas by 21 percent.

These price hikes stem for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the depreciating value of the Zimbabwe dollar. The minister assured the nation however, that there was no need to panic, as continuing fuel supplies were guaranteed from alternative sources independent of the Gulf situation. He cited the multinational oil companies that have independent equipment, ships and personnel to deliver fuel supplies to this country.

Both he and Minister Dennis Norman conceded that these increases would have an impact on the economy as a whole. The organizations who would be hard hit, included Air Zimbabwe, Afrique Air [as heard], the national railways and CMED [expansion unknown] who were all big consumers, but the effect on them would reverberate throughout commerce and industry.

There is bound to be a progressive rise in the cost of living index which in turn will provoke demands for higher wages.

## Ghana

### Rawlings, Jawara Meet 'Behind Closed Doors'

AB0609135690 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] The Chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, is holding talks with President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia, who is the current chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], at the Kotoka International Airport during a stopover in Accra. The talks are being held behind closed doors.

### Aid Items Donated For Liberian Refugees, Others

AB0609114290 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] The Ministry of Health has so far supplied about 28-million-cedis worth of drugs and other medical essentials to take care of the health needs of refugees and returnees from Liberia. This was disclosed by the acting director of the Pharmaceutical Services of the Ministry, Mr. F.K. Bruce, in Accra yesterday. He was speaking after receiving assorted drugs worth about 700,000 cedis and 100,000 cedis each from the Pharmacy Proprietors' Association of Ghana on behalf of the refugees. Mr. Bruce thanked the association and said the donation would go a long way to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees. He hoped other organizations, especially business concerns, would emulate the example of the association. The (?chairman) of the association, Mr. Victor Nyame, presented the items on behalf of the association.

At another ceremony in Accra, the Nafco Pharmaceutical Company also presented a quantity of assorted drugs worth 300,000 cedis to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. The items were received by the Army commander, Brigadier Kafia.

## Ivory Coast

### Security Forces Disperse Opposition Demonstration

AB0609104090 Paris AFP in French 0912 GMT  
6 Sep 90

[Text] Abidjan, 6 Sep (AFP)—The Ivorian security forces this morning dispersed in the center of Abidjan an opposition rally which had "not been authorized" by the government, an AFP correspondent. At about 0800 GMT, the riot police [Republican Security Company—CRS] threw the first teargas bombs and chased in the streets, demonstrators who were trying to gather in the vicinity of the City Hall square in the Plateau business district.

Shortly before this, there had been an initial tense confrontation between about 100 demonstrators and a

dozen CRS security men who were trying to arrest the organizers of the demonstration. The demonstrators had gathered in a street chanting "freedom," and raising their hands with the "V" sign. The entrances to the City Hall were blocked by dozens of riot police in fatigue dress and protected by anti-riot helmets.

Dozens of soldiers carrying automatic weapons could be seen in the Plateau district, notably on one of the main streets, the Boulevard de la Republique, and on the access roads to the French and American Embassies where they took positions in the night. They would disperse any gatherings in a district which was almost deserted and search rare passers-by, an AFP reporter observed.

The rally was organized by the Ivorian Popular Front, (FPI), the Social Democratic Union (USD), the Ivorian Socialist Party (PSI), and the Ivorian Workers Party (PIT). It was announced last night that this demonstration had not "been authorized" by the government.

It will be recalled that on Friday, 31 August another demonstration organized by the coordinating committee of these four parties, which brought together 4,000 people, according to AFP, and 1,500 according to the government, was violently dispersed by the security forces.

### 'Jobless and Idle Persons'

AB0609135290 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1245 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] An AFP report carried this morning by Radio France International seems to give credit to a call for a demonstration made by the four opposition parties belonging to a Coordinating Committee. The foreign press, which sought to once more turn this day into an exciting day, got nothing for their pains because the parties in question were only able to rally a small group of jobless and idle persons for the anticipated demonstration. In accordance with the measures taken to safeguard public order, the security forces dispersed various small groups of persons and 12 people were arrested for identity check. As you are all aware, Ivorians, who cherish their tranquility and the climate of peace they enjoy, would not like to fall into the trap of violence.

### France Grants Loans Under Structural Adjustment

AB0509215690 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1245 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Summary] Mr. Daniel Kablan Duncan, minister of economy and finance, and His Excellency Michel Dupuch, French ambassador to Ivory Coast, signed two agreements this morning. The first agreement concerns a loan of over 13.171 billion CFA francs from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and will be used for the partial payment of diverse outstanding external and internal debts and will contribute to ensuring greater



liquidity in the economy. The second agreement provides for budgetary aid of over 4.580 billion CFA francs. It is meant to tone down the interest rate of the first loan. Thus, the effective interest rate is brought down to 4.5 percent a year.

#### Commentary on 'Type of Peace' for Liberia

AB0509182690 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 5 Sep 90 p 28

[By Noel Yao: "What Type of Peace"]

[Text] What is going to happen now in Liberia? That is what all observers are wondering. It is a serious question, an essential question, after Sunday's [2 Sep] national conference in Banjul, which was presented on 27 August as a last chance for all Liberian national factions and all opinions to be represented to save a formerly auspicious country.

It is not a question of playing the moralizer in this crisis which can only be solved by Liberians alone. They alone have the right to choose who should preside over this African land so close to us geographically, historically, and culturally. The very simple look that an African, and particularly a West African, is capable of making on the developments in the conflict can only be in connection with the prospects of peace in this country which, we should not forget, was founded by and resulted from the ardent desire for freedom and justice 143 years ago.

From this point of view, does the national conference in Banjul offer any chance for peace? It is difficult to respond affirmatively because there were so many "handicaps" on that meeting, which was supposed to give life to a dying Liberia: Charles Taylor, president of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] and Samuel Doe, still as entrenched and inflexible in his presidential palace as ever, did not deem it necessary to send representatives to Banjul. Are they not going to use their deliberate absence from Banjul as an excuse to totally reject the outcome of the conference and especially the announced formation of an interim government, theoretically without them?

That is a basic question that calls for another one: For how long will the elements of the NPFL continue to fiercely oppose the West African "peacekeeping" force which is not at all keeping peace and which cannot succeed in playing the neutral role it is supposed to play? Will it succeed in crashing Charles Taylor's firm and bitter opposition? Nothing, therefore, is easy. Nothing has been achieved yet.

Perhaps one must put some hope in the new Togolese diplomatic initiative which aims at convening an "extraordinary summit" of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] on this issue.

#### Liberia

#### Airport Reportedly on Doe-Taylor 'Dividing Line'

AB0509222490 London BBC World Service  
in English 1830 GMT 5 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is 12 days now since the arrival of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, in Monrovia. They met resistance from Charles Taylor's rebels at first, but established themselves in the port area and are now cooperating with the forces of President Samuel Doe and rebels of Prince Johnson's faction. Our correspondent Elizabeth Blunt is in Monrovia. On the line, Julian Marshall asked her how entrenched the ECOMOG force now was.

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, they settled into the areas where they have been, more or less, shortly after their arrival. They were in the Bushrod Island area, starting from the port fanning out towards the Nigerian contingent, and have got north as far as the St. Paul River and just over the St. Paul River Bridge. The Ghanaians are in the center of town controlling the two bridges and the port area. In the military engagement on Friday [31 Aug] and Saturday, they pushed down into Taylor's area. They got as far as the Sierra Leonean and Guinean Embassies. They rescued some of their own people from there, but then they pulled back to this side of the airfield. So, they did not in fact hold any of what was previously Taylor's zone.

[Marshall] So who controls the airfield?

[Blunt] Oh well, it is still pretty much on the dividing line. Doe's people are around it, Taylor's people are very close, and there has been a tiny Cessna plane flying. It was on Tuesday [28 Aug], but not yesterday. It is obviously having difficulties, but they must have a crazy and very brave pilot. But it still goes out occasionally, but that is one of those things. So, it's still more or less with the army.

[Marshall] So it seems as if the ECOWAS peacekeeping force has reached an accommodation with President Doe, with Prince Johnson over the area that they previously controlled. Did they intend to try and take Charles Taylor's positions?

[Blunt] I think they are going to decide what they want to do. They have been around in this relative calm, relative lull. They have been around; they have checked all their positions where their men are, what they have got to decide to do next. I would not be surprised if they made an attempt to silence the radio because Charles Taylor is now broadcasting anti-ECOWAS propaganda everyday, and they said that this is definitely an area of concern to them.

[Marshall] And what about the local population, ordinary Liberians. Have they been pleased of the arrival of the force?

[Blunt] Yes, up to a point and certainly the area where the force is. It is the safest in town. It has light at night and everybody is down there. I mean huge numbers of people. We have never seen anything like it. People screaming, backward and forward in both directions, looking for something to eat, something to buy, something to sell. Trekking, trekking, and trekking and people are very weary. They are getting very thin and very hungry, and there [word indistinct] now in Monrovia available, not to buy. However much money you have, there is no rice, and this is a serious thing and the people are getting very hungry. Rice has got to come in soon or people are going to start dying. People are starting to die. The children are starting to die.

[Marshall] But the ECOWAS peacekeeping force itself, I mean it cannot be there for an unlimited period of time. It itself has cash problems, does it not?

[Blunt] General Quainoo has been out to consult his political masters in ECOWAS, in Banjul. He is due back any minute now. We will see what he says. Certainly, they do not have the resources to feed these people who are looking to them for help and it is an embarrassment to them. They (helped) a bit, but that is all they can do.

[Marshall] But can ECOWAS itself, the peacekeeping force, stay in Monrovia for an unlimited period of time?

[Blunt] Well, that is a question of money and political decision, and that is, I think, one of the things that Gen. Quainoo has gone to find out. [end recording]

**Downtown Monrovia Said Under ECOMOG Control**  
AB0509190090 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 5 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, in Monrovia, now seems to be firmly entrenched in the city center with the cooperation of both Samuel Doe's soldiers and rebels of Prince Johnson's faction. But suffering of poor civilians continues where ECOMOG's rule does not hold sway and where Charles Taylor's rebels are in control. And, even where the ECOMOG soldiers hold the gun, there are dangers for some civilians. On the delicate situation in Monrovia, Elizabeth Blunt telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] In the port headquarters of the West African peacekeeping force, a few Liberian Government Army officers walk down the corridors strangely polite and subdued. Outside in the streets, Prince Johnson's rebel fighters, anything but

subdued and in scarlet tee-shirts and curly wigs, sometimes join the white-helmet peacekeepers at their checkpoints—an inevitable recipe for argument about just who has the right to stop passersby. The peacekeepers are polite but firm in asserting their control and there are occasional dramatic incidents.

Yesterday morning a car suddenly screeched across the bridge toward the port, its hazard lights flashing, with a man in a red shirt yelling out of the window. A Ghanaian passerby recognized the language. The man was shouting in Fanti [Ghanaian language]: They are going to kill me. As the car swerved round the bend, the backdoor flew open and the man fell out, rolled over, and started to run towards the Ghanaian checkpoint. His escort also jumped out and started firing at him. Luckily for the man, he missed him and soon both the man and his pursuer, one of Prince Johnson's rebels, were in the hands of the Ghanaian troops. The rebel was disarmed and the soldiers were urging [words indistinct] to come and sort things out.

In cases like this the peacekeepers can protect civilians, but at night in the suburbs, soldiers still take people from their homes with the ominous summons: The chief wants to see you. And at five of the zones where the peacekeeping force has a presence, Charles Taylor's rebels victimize members of the Khran and Mandingo tribes as well as nationals of the countries making up the peacekeeping force. Peacekeeping officers speak of one Ghanaian, a professor, who reached the port from the Fendel University campus where many thousands of refugees had gathered behind rebel lines. They say he was made to strip and stand in the line for execution, and he was only saved because a fellow Catholic among the rebels spotted his discarded rosary.

However, the latest news from towns like Kakata and Buchanan in the zones controlled by Taylor's rebels say that Ghanaians, Nigerians, and other West Africans have not been harmed. Several thousands are being held under guard at schools, missions, and other public buildings. A broadcast on the National Patriotic Front Radio said they had been taken to safety to protect them from those who were not satisfied at the intervention of the peacekeeping force. [end recording]

**Nigerian Embassy 'Sacked;' Diplomat Held Hostage**  
AB0609151590 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT  
6 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, Sep 6 (AFP)—Rebels sacked Nigeria's embassy in the Liberian capital Monrovia last week and took a diplomat and six security staff hostage, the NATIONAL CONCORD paper reported Thursday [6 Sep]. The report was by its correspondent Frank Igwebueze, who was also a prisoner of the National Patriotic Front until he managed to escape on August 29 when West African peacekeeping forces advanced.

The hostages were saved by the intervention of rebel chief Charles Taylor, who had them escorted to the border with Ivory Coast, the report said. The raiders helped themselves to the personal effects of embassy staff and carted them off in stolen cars.

## Nigeria

### 'Foreign Reports' Dismissed on ECOMOG Losses

AB0609081890 Dakar PANA in English  
0802 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, 6 Sep. (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Presidency Wednesday [5 Sep] dismissed as baseless and totally false, some foreign reports that the Liberian rebels had regained some areas recently captured by the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces in war-torn Liberia.

The Press Secretary to the Vice-President Malam Yusuf Mamman, told Nigerian State House correspondents that investigations had revealed that a false report concerning ECOMOG operations in Liberia was filed by a Sierra Leone-based female correspondent of a foreign medium.

Mamman urged the Nigerian media not to rely on any reports from any foreign agency on the ECOMOG operations other than those filed by the 10 Nigerian journalists now in Liberia, covering the operations.

The false report, he said, is capable of sending an unnecessary alarm and wrong signal about the well-being of Nigerian soldiers in Liberia.

### AFRC Retires Nonmember Generals, Admirals

AB0509171090 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT  
5 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, Sep 5 (AFP)—Nigeria's Armed Forces Ruling Council [ARRC] on Wednesday [5 Sep] decided to retire all generals who are not members of the AFRC, a source close to the presidency said. The move affects eight Army generals and an unspecified number of admirals and rear-admirals in the Navy as well as Air Force marshals.

### Oil Production Increase To Remain Indefinitely

AB0509201490 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT  
5 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, Sep 5 (AFP)—Nigeria has increased its oil production in accordance with the recent OPEC decision, and can sustain the present output level for an indefinite period, the official NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) said Wednesday [5 Sep]. An official source in the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) told the news agency that boosting output had

not been difficult "since oil companies operating here had been placed on the alert as a result of the Gulf crisis."

Although the report did not quantify the volume of the increase over Nigeria's OPEC quota of 1.611 million barrels a day (mbd), the source said that the country has the capacity to produce 2.0 mbd. The OPEC ministerial monitoring committee agreed in Vienna last week on an unspecified increase in OPEC production to make up for the shortfall in oil supply caused by the UN embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil. Individual OPEC members were given the option to decide how to increase production based on output capacity and reserve base.

Nigeria has managed to produce 2.5 mbd in the past but had been forced to "restrict our production in line with the market situation and our OPEC quota," the source told NAN. Following the intensification of oil exploration in the last few years, oil companies have recently announced new finds in their operational areas, the source added. Preliminary estimates indicate that the findings amount to some 400 million barrels of oil and to more than half a trillion cubic feet of gas, NAN said.

### Iraqi Envoy Talks on 'Reclamation' of Kuwait

AB0509200090 Dakar PANA in English  
1901 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, 5 Sep (NAN/PANA)—Iraqi ambassador in Nigeria, Abd-al-Wahhab al-Samarra'i, Wednesday in Lagos said his country's action in Kuwait amounted merely to a reclamation of lost territory and not an annexation of a sovereign country as being touted by the west. Al-Samarra'i, who was a guest at the NAN/PANA [NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA/PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] forum for diplomats accredited to Nigeria, said that Kuwait was a creation of colonial conspiracies involving the British, and that prior to 1913, Kuwait was a province of Iraq under the authority of the governor of Basra.

The general manager of NAN, Dr. Nwabu Mgbe-mena, told the envoy that the PANA/NAN forum was created to provide a platform for diplomats accredited to the country to air their views on bilateral and multilateral issues as they affected their different countries. Mgbe-mena said that NAN had no attitude to the current crisis in the Gulf and advised the envoy to seize the opportunity to correct any misinformation or disinformation concerning events in the Gulf, particularly the role of his country in the entire conflict.

Al-Samarra'i, who also toured the NAN premises, expressed dissatisfaction with the coverage of events of the Gulf crisis, saying the reports, even in the media of the Third World countries tended to be in favor of the West. Explaining the causes of the current flare-up, he said that Kuwait, acting in concert with Western countries and certain Arab states, such as Saudi Arabia and



Qatar, sought to undermine the Iraqi economy by flouting OPEC production quotas and acting generally in a manner hostile to Iraq.

Dismissing the view that Iraq was a war-mongering nation, particularly in the light of its protracted war with Iran, the envoy said that his country only acted, and will continue to act, in its best interest. He said that Iraqis were prepared to bear the hardships brought about by the current Gulf crisis and restated President Saddam Husayn's threat that if his country was attacked, "we will attack Israel, Saudi Arabia, and burn the Gulf." The envoy also said that foreigners currently marooned in Iraq would not be allowed to leave until the blockade was lifted and the threat of an attack disappeared.

#### \* World Bank Support on Debt Deals Reported

90AF0549A London AFRICA ANALYSIS  
in English 20 Jul 90 pp 1-2

[Text] With the tacit approval of both the IMF and the World Bank, Nigeria is holding fast to its buy-back and bond offer to its commercial bank creditors. At the London Club meeting in London this week, the Nigerian team, led by finance minister Olu Falae, suggested behind closed doors that Nigeria buy back half its outstanding \$4.4bn debt at 30% of face value. The remaining debt should be rescheduled as 30-year bonds bearing 3% interest (*Africa Analysis* no. 94).

Falae has already unilaterally cut the interest payable on London Club debt from 9.5% to 3%. However, the banks are in no position to retaliate by paying no interest on Nigerian deposits held as collateral for transactions involving foreign exchange. This threat, denied by the banks, has been published in Nigeria.

Little more than a year ago, Nigeria's commercial bank debt stood at some \$5.8bn, but this has been steadily reduced by regular purchases on the secondary debt market (*African Analysis* no. 89). Although details are not known, it is understood that much of this debt was bought back for 35% of face value and some for as little as 26%.

Several members of the London Club are keen to come to an agreement with Nigeria involving a buy-back and roll-over. They have offered to sell half the debt, but at 40% of face value. Bonds for the remaining debt, they say, should carry interest of 6.25%.

But with an IMF 'stamp of approval' due in August or September and with official foreign exchange reserves growing month by month, Nigeria seems to have nothing to lose by playing a waiting game. In any event, both the London and Paris Clubs have had their bargaining positions undermined this month by the World Bank.

Both creditor groups had threatened to withhold urgently needed new money for projects such as the exploitation of the Osa condensate field unless the debt question was satisfactorily resolved. But on 3 July it was

announced that Mobil Producing Nigeria (MPN) and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) had signed a \$1bn joint venture agreement to exploit the Osa field. Some 70% of the total investment for the venture is being met by loans co-ordinated by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private investment arm of the World Bank.

MPN refuses to disclose who the investors are, and both the IFC and the NNPC have sworn to pass all inquiries concerning Osa back to MPN. However, sources within the NNPC have revealed that the primary member of the IFC syndicate providing more than 60% of the necessary cash is the World Bank itself.

In the light of the London and Paris Club negotiations it is understandable that the bank should wish anonymity. Yet the bank is also in dispute with the Nigerian government and has withheld its \$500m budget and financial support loan because of disagreements over spending on the Ajaokuta steel plant (*Africa Analysis* *passim*). However, Osa, which should produce 100,000 barrels a day once fully operational in 1993, is an obvious blue chip investment. Also, all production will fall outside any Opec quota.

Nigeria's official reserves are now \$3bn, but it is known that there is a 'substantial additional sum' available as well. The country's total indebtedness is now slightly under \$30bn, with servicing—at full rates—accounting for some 40% of annual foreign earnings.

But the growth in forex reserves has been costly in political and social terms. Average real wages are estimated to have fallen by as much as 35% over the past year, and inflation, despite officials denials, is still high—probably more than 45%. Unemployment is also rife and discontent is widespread, leading to frequent rumours of coup attempts.

Debt, as Falae sees it, is the key. If a more equitable settlement could be reached on the debt question, he thinks a balance could be struck between servicing the debt and satisfying the legitimate demands of Nigerians who have seen their standard of living plummet over the past four years. Such a balance would also restore stability. The leaders of the abortive 22 April coup claimed that the structural adjustment measures taken so far had merely created 'a few more millionaires' with no improvement for the mass of the population.

#### \* Party Executives' Disqualification Criticized

90AF0608A Lagos THE GUARDIAN in English  
21 Jul 90 p 10

[Text] According to the Director-General of the Centre for Democratic Studies, Professor Omo Omoruyi, party officials may not contest elective offices until after 1992. This ruling, supposedly coming from the National Transition Committee, appears to have unilaterally amended Article 10 subsection 34 (iii) of the party constitution which only requires party officials who wish to resign

their party post for whatever reason to give 30 days notice in writing to their committee.

The reason for disallowing party officials from running for elective office for now is, according to Omoruyi, to establish stability of the parties in this transitional period. This is an eminently sensible decision, and the party officials should see it as protective of the long-run interest of party stability. A party that is unstable cannot impart stability to the national political system.

Yet there is need for both the National Transition Committee and its new spokesperson, Professor Omoruyi, to be cautious in these matters. Since the constitution of the parties allow for party officials to resign for whatever reason, any ex-cathedral pronouncements against the constitution, no matter how well-meaning, should either come in the way of recommendations or be routed as a special resolution of the national executive or convention of the parties.

This is necessary in order to give respectability to the parties and their constitutions. Pronouncements that come from outside the parties in derogation of their yet unamended constitutions do not auger well for even the process of institutionalisation of the parties—and this institutionalisation is also required for stability.

After all, if frustrated party officials offer to resign precisely because they are disallowed from elective offices, stability will elude the parties all the same. There is even the danger that this new requirement will drastically reduce the personnel quality of the parties that will be available for elective offices.

It is not only important that the parties be run competently; it is also important that we have quality hands to man the legislative and executive arms of government. Already, it appears some states do not have enough personnel to fill their party posts, and they are unlikely to be inclined to go outside their states to fill the posts. Such states may find it harder still to field competent hands for their numerous elective offices.

It also would have been tidier to have told the prospective party officials in advance that they would not be allowed to go for elective office in the transition period once they accept party posts. If this option was not indicated in advance, it becomes an unwarranted restriction of their rights to certain forms of participation to come now to bar them from elective office.

It is, in fact, mischievous to also brand them as "gamblers" who cannot make up their mind about what they want just for showing a perfectly legitimate aspiration for elective office.

Stability for the parties cannot come from disgruntled party officials any more than it can come from the practice of dictating the fortunes of the parties from outside forces. Institutional integrity and autonomy are some of the ingredients that go into the making of stability. Actions or even pronouncements that portray parties as dependent on

the unanticipated whims and caprices of a transient transitional committee are hardly the best recipe for institutional stability. This is why the Omoruyi-type pronouncement, well-meaning as it is, should have been more modestly and cautiously handled.

Stability for the parties will not begin until they are allowed to do their own thing in accordance with their constitution and without the dis-orientation of outside commandments.

#### \* Nation To Spend \$7 Billion for Oil Target

90AF0570A Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English  
1 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text] Nigeria is planning to spend about seven billion dollars (about 60b Naira) to achieve crude oil production target of 2.4 to 2.5 million barrels per day.

This is in line with OPEC's efforts to expand production to take advantage of an anticipated rise in world demand for oil in the next few years.

Petroleum Resources Minister, Professor Jibril Aminu, who revealed this to a group of Nigerian journalists at the end of the organisation's 87th meeting in Geneva at the weekend, said member countries were currently estimating how much they needed to spend in that regard.

OPEC itself has determined that member nations needed to spend total of 60 billion dollars in the next five years to expand production to meet world demand for its oil. Prof. Aminu said the exploration and production of oil was therefore a number one priority of his ministry and, according to him, remarkable achievements were being recorded.

Shell for example, he said, Monday last week, reported a huge discovery of about 100 million barrel reserves in the northern part of Rivers State.

Also, Gulf Oil Company (Nigeria) made big discoveries the quantity of which was yet to be disclosed, the minister said and went on to speak on other impressive achievements in the gas sector.

"When the time comes for Nigeria to ask for a new quota, I think we shall take the decision and with very good reason."

There were no plans for new refineries on the drawing board, he said, but revealed that "we have been talking with a number of companies to set up export refineries in the country."

On down stream activities abroad, an issue which got bogged down in a protracted negotiation, Professor Aminu said a lot of offers had been received. "What we have done at the moment is to collect these offers, analyse them, shortlist them and negotiate with them and select a few to

enter into a downstream joint venture agreement so that we will close this chapter once and for all."

### Senegal

#### Armed Forces Minister on Troop Dispatch to Gulf

AB0509220090 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Concerning the Gulf conflict, yesterday the head of state made an important decision to send a Senegalese military contingent to Saudi Arabia. This morning Omar Seck telephoned the armed forces minister. Here is a more detailed report:

[Seck] According to the armed forces minister, the head of state's decision consolidates Senegal's stand since the beginning of the Gulf conflict. In the face of growing peril, our country had reaffirmed its support for the actions of the United Nations and the Arab League, as well as the appeal made by King Fadh bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia. This support has been put into action.

Two things are to be retained, the minister of armed forces told us: first, a duty of solidarity. President Abdou Diouf has always expressed his sympathy and solidarity for the legitimate Kuwaiti Government and its leader Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. Our contingent, the minister said, will help foster respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait and help restore its legitimate regime.

The second thing is that it will help support the UNSC decisions. The minister recalled that our country has always acted this way, specifying that for more than 16 years Senegal has been heading the Committee for the Respect of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall disclosed that since 1 September General Doudou Diop has been in Riyadh where he has begun discussions with the Saudi authorities to define the modalities, the objectives, the admission, and the size of our force. Our force, the minister said, will form an integral part of the troops already there, and therefore it will be under the command of the unified forces.

#### \* Perks of PS Hierarchy Examined, Deplored

90AF0567A Dakar SUD HEBDO in French  
19 Jul 90 p 3

[Article by Alain Agboton: "Struggle for Privileges"]

[Text] What is there to gain by becoming an official of a section, coordination committee, or regional union?

The Socialist Party's stratification reveals certain realities. A committee is composed of subsections and sections. The committees can include 50 to 200 individuals. Being a committee official gives one an aura and grants certain privileges. One can become a town councillor or a rural community official.

Also, it is from the section officials that the official of a coordination, a kind of federation, is selected, a stage toward the regional union. A regional union official is automatically a member of the Political Bureau (PB), while an official of a coordination is automatically a member of the Central Committee. The Political Bureau and the Central Committee are the holy of holies of the Socialist Party (PS). Being a member of the Political Bureau often means being a parliamentary deputy.

The functions of section and committee delegate, as well as regional union official and municipal councillor, are unpaid. "There is no money in the party," they will tell you. "There is no subsidy, not any more." Question: then where is the money found to organize these meetings and other demonstrations, whose display is a result of the prodigality of certain high-level party members?

In any case, "Nothing is in writing, nothing is prescribed, and the privileges are not automatic," we were told by a "long-time" PS party member, who asked to remain anonymous. The coordination officials have "cars and their means are a function of their relationships with the ministries," for example, the former minister of social development, he noted.

Means that are difficult to "quantify" because they are unpredictable, accidental.

Privileges or not, it appears that at another level, the level of committee official, for example, it is the phenomenon of attraction, the political role and role of unavoidable intermediary between the rank and file and the top that come into play. The intermediation often takes the form of "distributing food supplies or pills." This situation of [unearned] income makes them very powerful, because they are often the objects of different, sometimes antagonistic, solicitations. Any faction activist is well aware of this. "It is the sections that are cultivated, and their leaders are the sergeants, the party member recruiters."

Also, by all evidence, the committee officials are the core of the conservators, a term intended here in its etymological usage, and not at all in contrast to reformers. Done with the naivete of ideological discussions. The reality is that it is suicide to let the bread be snatched from one's mouth. Tough logic: "Abdou Diouf often talks about openness. Who is on the spot, eh?"

A committee official can be anyone. The range is broad. From a minor civil servant to a dignitary, an administration retiree. A typical profile cannot be drawn, nor the income estimated.

A coordination official has virtually an "assured position." As assistant to the mayor, he has an office car, gasoline, and representation allowances, in addition to influence. He has a rank that he exploits for favors. Thus,



he easily obtains municipal aid and grants, and food supplies. He can get school roofs repaired, and locate friends in this or that sector of economic life but on recommendation to the mayoralty (a political office, as we know!). He has no equal in obtaining a deal, tax reductions, assistance to the poor, or "favors" in court. In short, the assistant to the mayor is to a lesser degree the "free-roving" municipal counsellor, and it is no exaggeration to say that they are past masters in influence trafficking and brokering. Also, many suspect them of being in connivance with the municipal receivers/collectors or market inspectors in building up the "spoils of war" (in fact, a combination of financial resources enabling them to engage in politicking).

Numerous categories of representatives or promoters live off this network of relationships. An observer versed in Senegalese politics noted: committee and section officials "live off the Socialist Party more than the party lives off them."

When extended to the coordinations and regional unions, a study of the profile of party authority representatives thus shows an extraordinary diversity of socio-professional background. Almost all segments of the working world are represented; also proportional are the preferences, behavior characteristics, and experience.

Is not being a political official one way to gain a ministry post? To a PS political official in an advantageous position, the whole name of the game appears to be privileges in kind.

#### \* Infighting, Fraud in Run-Up to PS Congress

90AF0514A Dakar WAL FADJRI in French  
29 Jun-5 Jul 90 pp 3, 5

[Article by Abdourahmane Camara and Tidiane Kasse:  
"The Bignona Syndrome"]

[Text] The present time should be used in a search for consensus solutions and not for ratifying decisions already made by a party congress. Reportedly, the forthcoming congress will be marked by an effort at renovation. Therefore, although at a point 48 hours before the opening of the congress of the PS [Socialist Party] uncertainty did or did not still reign about the report of the PS to the congress, efforts at renewal were going on, marked almost everywhere by expressions of violence. People's thoughts are so overheated, and bitterness runs so deep that this process of renewal has occasioned more than a few victims. There was even one person killed on 27 June in Yeumbeul. However, at senior levels of the PS leadership that was the rumor that people were talking about on 29 June. This is not unusual in the history of the party. Nevertheless, it would be necessary to go back a few years to find such things going on. In fact, with regard to its renovation and renaissance, the party of President Abdou Diouf seems to be renewing old ties to old demons.

All of this atmosphere of decay, which marked the efforts at renewal and which should lead up to the holding of the congress, have been foreseeable for several months. Errors and serious shortcomings had been observed in the course of efforts to carry out a census of voters and to issue new party cards. These efforts caused many incidents, even affecting the political leadership. And these cases of irregularities were the work of party leaders whose mission, paradoxically, was to gain respect for the principles of openness, discipline, and democracy. Because they wanted this to happen, certain elements and even factions within the PS were found to have more members (sometimes twice as many) as they really had. As a consequence, the PS has rarely issued so many membership cards and recorded such membership renewal activity.

Membership challenges, often legitimate enough, have been as common as appeals, which resembled mere gestures. In Rufisque the faction led by Cora Fall was not prepared to accept the victory of Mbaye Jacques Diop. A show of strength by Cora Fall's supporters in party headquarters led to their being blamed, and some of his supporters were suspended. Mbacke Samba Yela Diop was opposed to the decision in favor of Bassirou Ndao, a former director of Lonase. At the second coordination meeting in Dakar the permanent committee of the congress had difficulty in deciding whether Marie Gueye or Oumar Ba should preside over its sessions. Mbour was not happy with the situation where Mane, an early oppositionist, would not shake hands with Moussa Ndoeye (not the former cabinet minister), a reformer and latecomer to the ranks of the opposition. The railroad capital held its breath after the threats of Mantoulaye Guene and his associates to respond to the siren song of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] if ballot box stuffing was confirmed by the proclamation of victory by Papa Alioune Ndao. In Saint-Louis the various factions have fought a leaflet battle, and Abdoulaye Chimere Diaw, the unpopular mayor, has been waiting for his installation in office as the chief of departmental coordination.

Wherever there were challenges, it was always the party leaders who were accused. A number of them seem to have covered up irregularities by cheating, corruption and other pernicious practices, which are much more serious and dangerous than the interruptions and stonewalling that the secretary general of the PS complained of throughout the period of the congress. Lists of dead victims have been compiled. This is a well-known practice. In more than a few cases some persons have moved the jobless from one city to another to have them entered into the computer. The PS has demonstrated its skills in the art of fraud very well, and its own leaders have criticized the opposition, which denounces it today.

This public exhibition of the errors of the party in power, in any case, reveals the "Bignona Syndrome," which threatens the PS. Babacar Sine used that term to describe the elections of 1988 in which a majority of socialist voters cast their ballots for the PDS in order to express

their dissatisfaction. Sine does not deny the existence of this danger today, and that explains the timeliness of a report of the PS congress scheduled to be issued this weekend. The executive bureau of the party was scheduled to meet yesterday afternoon to make a decision on the matter.

What is really involved in these efforts at renewal, which have just opened up a new crisis within the PS? Babacar Sine, who is in charge of party communications, explained: "As the national register of voters is no longer up to date for the legislative elections, everything is going to be decided now at the departmental level. Therefore, party leaders and active members are preparing for the challenges of the future. However, the practices that result from this effort are bad, and the purpose of updating the register of voters is to wipe out such practices completely. However, you cannot hope to wipe out in one year habits or behavior that have become strongly associated with the leadership of the party and whose history has been much affected by its electoral experience. Even so, it would be necessary to hold the party responsible for the existence within it of certain, ideological practices and not to forget that these tendencies reveal at least that the party is a living entity."

Is the ghost of Jean Collin gliding over the party and its forthcoming congress? Babacar Sine replied: "Things are developing very quickly. The fact remains that we are going to miss Collin, particularly his experience, which is that of a man like him." In reply to the question whether there will be a witch hunt to remove Collin's favorites from office, he replied clearly: "Diouf will never accept such practices, because that would be unjustified." The proof of this is that it will be Collin supporters who are going to rule over Thies, Mbacke, Mbour, Saint-Louis, etc.

In any case it would have been appropriate for the PS to hold its congress. A postponement because of Tabaski, as mentioned by Diouf, would not have been convincing, for it would not have been necessary to wait for the last moment to decide on a date already selected in advance. Was it necessary to hold this congress, no matter what the circumstances? No doubt, holding the congress helps to remove the myths around the departure of Jean Collin. However, it also serves to confirm the position of the party apparatus regarding many disturbances that have occurred in connection with the issuance of new membership cards.

Some people have announced that the party congress will be held within two weeks. However, such a meeting would always be a kind of phantom congress. It would have the appearance of openness and renovation. However, it would not have Jean Collin, the man who was its standard bearer. Jean Collin wanted to shake the coconut tree too hard. However, the extent to which he was acquainted with the files and his control over the personnel in the government were not enough to win out over the difficulties, which have lasted for more than 30 years in the historical PS.

Although the party is not opposed either to renovation or to openness, it is more of a change than a revolution, which it aspires to among the actively employed people in the country. It seeks to find this change among those who have carried it out and those who will help it to remain what it is, if not to become something else. It may often be thought that, with the PS congress of July 1988, which marked the failure of Daouda Sow, and confirmed later with his departure from the National Assembly, "The old party has just held what will no doubt turn out to have been its last congress." Nothing is less certain today. If the congress held on 4-5 March 1989 placed the PS under a new standard of change between renovation and opening up, the signs seen since then have not served to confirm this tendency.

The reformers, under Babacar Sine and others, will feel very much alone in the absence of Jean Collin. They have realized that neither the way in which the secretary general functions in the leadership of the PS nor the structure of the party apparatus were enough to deal with the various party factions. Abdou Diouf was never so clear in his attitude as he was in his speeches of 4 and 5 March 1989. Never did a party leadership so clearly reflect a desire to "press ahead." However, some people in the party have discovered that nothing is as important as controlling the rank and file. There is where the main part of the political battle is taking place, and the reformers have often learned this afterwards, to their sorrow.

As the iron-fist approach has failed, there seems to be no alternative to taking things philosophically. That is, continuing with the theme of "internal democracy" followed since 1981, while hoping that some day this attitude will catch on, because the "blinders" will not last forever, and there is no doubt that democracy cannot be developed without taking hold in the party, despite the power of the bosses and their supporters.

However, is time on the side of the PS? For once, in any case, this congress is being held without any external pressure. All of the challenges are internal. There are no more expectations to be satisfied in civil society since the people began to show that they are disillusioned. On the political front harshly critical remarks by the opposition have not been heard for a long time.

Despite everything, the PS should look at this congress in a positive way. It should avoid bitterness and frustration for which it might pay dearly in terms of a protest vote at the time of the next municipal elections in November. Furthermore, the opposition, because of the provisions of the electoral code, seems to be leaning toward a boycott of the elections.

After this congress is over the PS should again make use of its traditional bodies (the Central Committee and the Political Bureau), which have been eclipsed by the Executive Bureau established in March 1989. However, would not resuming the use of these decisionmaking bodies involve again becoming bogged down in clumsy procedures and open the door to the "factors of inaction"?

None of that would seem to be new in the PS. In short, the party is moving toward a very ordinary kind of congress, with the same evils to be denounced and the same gods to be praised. For their part, the party faithful will later do what they want.

**\* Social Peace Threatened by Host of Ills**

90AF0430C Dakar WAL FADJRI in French  
8-15 Jun 90 p 4

[Article by Francois X. Harispe (AFP): "Sheltered From the East Wind?"]

[Text] Of France's three privileged partners in West and Central Africa—given the social and political turmoil that has occurred in the Ivory Coast and Gabon—Senegal appears to be the only one to have escaped the windstorm from the East that after sweeping over Europe has swept over Africa. The very hot month that Africa north of the equator experienced in May has apparently not had—in Senegal—its sequel of demonstrations demanding a multiparty system (which it has already had for almost 10 years) nor riots to protest an economic recession. Observers believe there is a simple explanation: because Senegal has never had a boom, it has never had a depression either. It cannot miss buying power that it has never had, nor feel nostalgia for "good old days" that it has never known. In the opinion of these observers, however, Senegal is not safe from the storms.

Debate is widely accepted in Senegal and has been practiced longer than in many other countries, where leaderships less enlightened than that of Leopold Sedar Senghor have subdued every slightest inclination to demonstrate. Dakar has undoubtedly experienced more crises than its neighbors (since 1968, in the wake of the upheavals at Western universities), but they have rarely been on such a large scale.

The university—the traditional cultural beacon of West Africa—has been in crisis for years and no longer attracts young Africans as it formerly did, despite the atmosphere of freedom and free speech that still prevails there. The secondary school system is also threatened, with the elite choosing private schools or schools abroad for the education of their children.

The post-election crises of 1988, when the opposition took to the streets to protest the Supreme Court ruling that gave the presidency to Abdou Diouf and his Socialist Party, did not enhance the prestige of a country where you can go down the street whenever you wish without having it disturb the regime.

**Democratic Showcase**

In fact, Senegal has more street demonstrations than any other African country; they are the sole means of escape from a political and economic situation that is growing steadily worse. You have a Socialist Party that is threadbare and sclerotic from 30 years of uninterrupted power, and an opposition (no fewer than 16 parties) that is divided and

without any real program. Optimism is not called for, the analysts say, but the danger is not yet obvious.

On the economic plane, Senegal—the model colony of French West Africa—has never gotten off the ground. The experts wonder how you can base an economy on peanuts, and many of them believe that democracy continues to be one of the primary sources of foreign exchange for Senegal, for how can the great donor powers refuse aid to a country that practices what they are encouraging elsewhere on the continent—a multiparty democracy?

This democratic showcase of French-speaking Africa is beginning to see the progress it has made in this area melt away at a time when its multiparty system is no longer sufficient to bring it distinction. The status of the opposition in the internal dialogue—including the question of its access to the government media—and the procedures for conducting elections continue to be problems that Senegal needs to solve in order to ensure social peace.

Never having experienced prosperity despite the fact that it is still the most developed of the Sahelian countries, Senegal perhaps owes its success to custom—to what some economists call the coefficient of social elasticity, whose breaking point is not yet discernible. But the social cost of structural adjustment (which the international financial institutions have established as a requirement)—with the attendant massive layoffs in all sectors—has diminished the number of wage earners in a country where not even the government service any longer guarantees job security. Unemployment, deflation, a lack of investors and prospects—everything combines to create in young people a crisis of confidence and a growing despair that could result in a social revolution, all the more so in that the traditional solidarities are beginning to crumble because of a lack of resources and because of the imperatives of urbanization.

These difficulties are being exploited both by an opposition that is too fragmented to be a genuine threat and also—in this country that is more than 90 percent Muslim—by other forces such as Islamic fundamentalism, which is challenging the power of the great Senegalese Islamic brotherhoods, whose influence has heretofore been a factor for national unity in that the leadership of the brotherhoods had been accustomed to collaborate with whatever government was in place.

Dakar also needs to improve the management of its relations with the countries of the subregion—Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, and Gambia—to maintain its superior image and the goodwill of the lending institutions, according to the aforementioned observers, who are also calling for more scrupulous management of the funds granted for Senegalese projects.

On the domestic front, moreover, the government must exercise better control over its law enforcement forces in its southern province—in Casamance—where the savagery of the repression of an independence movement that is already of long standing threatens to poison a



situation that has already been inflamed by six murderous attacks in one month.

**\* Phosphate Deal With Iran; More Trade Proposed**

90AF0430D Dakar LE SOLEIL in French

25 Jun 90 p 3

[Article by Jean Pires: "3 Billion CFA Franc Contract With Iran"]

[Text] The contract for the purchase of 200,000 tons of phosphate from Senegal (valued at almost 3 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs) is one of the most important economic agreements concluded between our country and Iran during the past 10 years.

This contract—which is valid through 1990—is being implemented under favorable conditions, inasmuch as the fourth trainload of approximately 34,000 tons of phosphate was loaded last Saturday aboard the "Sea Transporter," a ship chartered by the Iranian contracting party. As was emphasized on this occasion by Abdi Abyanhe Hossein, "this agreement accurately represents Iran's desire to continue the development of its relations with Senegal, and especially its trade relations."

Iran's ambassador expressed the desire to expand relations between Teheran and Dakar at the economic and

political levels and also the humanitarian levels. The fraternal relations between the "two brother nations" were also symbolized by raising the national flags of Iran and Senegal on the mast of the ship "Sea Transporter," which was moored at Pier 8 to load the phosphate.

In the company of Souty Toure, chief administrative aide to the minister of industrial development and crafts, several officials of the Senegalese Phosphates Company of Taiba (CSPT) witnessed the shipment of this fourth trainload to Iran. Prominent among them were Assistant General Manager Bernard Fanton D'Andon, Production Manager Babacar Diagne, and Secretary General Alasane Diallo. Souty Toure expressed the view that the day's ceremony served to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between Senegal and Iran.

Speaking on behalf of the minister of industrial development, M.S. Toure expressed the ministry's readiness—and the CSPT's determination—to fulfill the commitment made to deliver the phosphate to Iran, and especially their desire to increase the volume of exports of this ore to Iran and also to expand relations with that country. M.S. Toure did not neglect to offer his sincere condolences to Ambassador Abdi Abyanhe at a moment when Iran is in deep mourning as a consequence of the tragic earthquakes that have occurred in that country in recent days.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

7 Sept. 1990





[Text] Lagos, Sep 5 (AFP)—Nigeria's Armed Forces Ruling Council [ARRC] on Wednesday [5 Sep] decided to retire all generals who are not members of the AFRC, a source close to the presidency said. The move affects eight Army generals and an unspecified number of admirals and rear-admirals in the Navy as well as Air Force marshals.

### **Oil Production Increase To Remain Indefinitely**

*AB0509201490 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT  
5 Sep 90*

[Text] Lagos, Sep 5 (AFP)—Nigeria has increased its oil production in accordance with the recent OPEC decision, and can sustain the present output level for an indefinite period, the official NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) said Wednesday [5 Sep]. An official source in the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) told the news agency that boosting output had

1913, Kuwait was a province of Iraq under the authority of the governor of Basra.

The general manager of NAN, Dr. Nwabu Mgbemena, told the envoy that the PANA/NAN forum was created to provide a platform for diplomats accredited to the country to air their views on bilateral and multilateral issues as they affected their different countries. Mgbemena said that NAN had no attitude to the current crisis in the Gulf and advised the envoy to seize the opportunity to correct any misinformation or disinformation concerning events in the Gulf, particularly the role of his country in the entire conflict.

Al-Samarra'i, who also toured the NAN premises, expressed dissatisfaction with the coverage of events of the Gulf crisis, saying the reports, even in the media of the Third World countries tended to be in favor of the West. Explaining the causes of the current flare-up, he said that Kuwait, acting in concert with Western countries and certain Arab states, such as Saudi Arabia and